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No 'Black Market' in Steel; Nazi Troop Train Wrecked; Saltonstall Acts for WLB

The World's Day—August 17, 1942

Washington: 'Black Market' Charges Baseless

Steel "black market" investigations made by the War Production Board on charges brought by a New Orleans shipbuilding firm, Higgins Industries, Inc., have not substantiated the charges, the board's Compliance Branch reports. Some violations of WPB quota regulations by steel warehouses were indicated.

Labor "hoarding" by cost-plus aircraft factories, and too any days off by some workers, are hampering the war effort, according to Washington officials, who urge counter-measures. Federal inspectors may be stationed in factories that hire more labor than they now need [Other labor news: Financial Page.]

Nazi plans for subjecting the world to economic vassalage for 1,000 years are exposed in a survey by the Foreign Policy Association.

Vote for soldiers by absentee ballot as long as they remain in continental United States was approved by the Senate Elections Committee. The Senate postponed debate until Thursday for further study.

The House completed congressional action on legislation suspending until June 30, 1945 the operation of the 3-year statute of limitations applicable to offenses involving defrauding the Government.

In Europe: Another Nazi Troop Train Wrecked

A heavily-laden Nazi troop train was reported wrecked—presumably by Netherlanders patriots—even as Nazi occupation authorities considered adding to the five executions which were carried out this week end for the wrecking of another train earlier last week. [Page 8.]

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, United States army flying ace who led American bombers over Tokyo last April, was disclosed to be in London on a special mission. [Page 1.]

Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, became Premier Stalin's chief aide for administration of the Soviet Union by appointment to the new position of first vice chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars. The position corresponds to vice-Premier of the Soviet Republics.

The Azores and Madeira were placed under military command by the Portuguese Government, it was reported by the Berlin radio via CBS.

William C. Bullitt, special assistant to Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, talked with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera for an hour in Limerick, Eire. Subject of the conversation was not disclosed.

Enforced Greek labor is being pressed by the Nazis who are reported to be offering Greeks the alternatives of either working on German projects or going without food.

Prime Minister Churchill was disclosed by Moscow to have conferred with Premier Stalin in the Russian capital from Aug. 12 to 15.

New England: Saltonstall Acts on WLB Appeal

Acting on receipt of an appeal from Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall dispatched Commissioner of Labor James T. Moriarty to the S. A. Woods munitions plant in South Boston, urging the company to comply with a War Labor Board ruling which it has termed unconstitutional. [Page 2.]

New process discovered at Southbridge, Mass., plant is speeding manufacture of precision glass for Army and Navy instruments. [Page 2.]

New England craftsmen again sought by United States Employment Service for jobs at Pearl Harbor. [Page 5.]

National: 'Lost' Ration Book Racket in N. Y.

"Lost" gasoline ration books are developing into a racket, investigators find at New York.

The trial of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage opened in U.S., District Court at Newark, N. J., before Judge William F. Smith. Bahr, a citizen through his father's naturalization, went to his native Germany as an exchange student.

In New York, hot water may be rationed to save fuel, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

F. Clair Ross, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, keyed his campaign to the issue of "election corruption."

Democratic leaders summoned by James M. Farley to a New York conference prepared to draft a ticket as the Young Democrats left the door open for a swing to Mr. Farley's candidate for Governor, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

Americas: Argentina Takes Steps to Save Trade

Argentina, disturbed over dwindling trade due to Germany's sea blockade and United States import restrictions, has sent Jose Vares, General Manager of the National Merchant Fleet, on mission to Washington.

Anti-Fascist Italians meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, pledged solidarity with the United Nations. Projects for establishment of a free Italian Government were proposed.

From Rio de Janeiro, two Brazilian officers left for Washington to sit on the Inter-American Defense Committee. They are Rear Admiral Alvaro Rodrigues de Vasconcellos, for the Navy, and Colonel Vasco Alves Secco, Air Force. They will join Gen. Estevão Leitão de Carvalho, already representing the Brazilian Army.

President Batista of Cuba formed a National Unity Cabinet under a new Prime Minister, Ramon Zaydin, Liberal Senator and former political opponent of the President.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Steady Cut in Fish Receipts Due to U. S. Taking of Boats

With the New England fishing fleet seriously depleted by requisitioning of many of the vessels for Government use, the receipts of fresh fish at Boston—reputed to be the greatest fresh fish port in this country—are steadily declining.

This was disclosed today in a report of the Boston Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The report shows receipts at Boston in July were nearly 11,000,000 pounds less than in July last year.

A total of 17,054,554 pounds of fresh fish were landed at Boston Fish Pier from 383 trips of fishing vessels, compared with 20,186,370 pounds the previous month from 501 trips and 27,708,573 pounds in July of last year, landed from 650 trips.

Receipts for the first seven months of this year were 131,717,665 pounds, or nearly 50,000,000 pounds less than the 181,547,053 pounds landed in the corresponding period of 1941.

Prices are sharply higher as the supply decreases, and fishermen received an average of 6.58 cents a pound for their catches during July, compared with 6.28 in June and 3.79 in July a year ago. In normal times fishermen have commonly received 1 and 2 cents a pound for their catches.

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Gas Violators Summoned To OPA Hearing

276 Bay State drivers to be questioned about visits to track—Penalties being studied.

The 276 Massachusetts car owners discovered driving their automobiles to Rockingham Race Track, Salem, N. H., from two to five times each during the last week of the track's August meeting are being summoned to appear at the State office of Price Administration headquarters next Monday and Tuesday to explain why they misused their gasoline ration allotment for this purpose.

This action was announced today by Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusets OPA Director. He said that John M. Russell, State enforcement attorney, and 10 OPA inspectors and members of the Legal Department will interview these drivers. Punishment to be meted out will be determined after the interviews.

At the same time, Mr. Parkman said he is awaiting results of a survey made last week at Narragansett rack track in Pawtucket, R. I. The Narragansett survey, like that at Rockingham, Mr. Parkman said, was undertaken to determine whether Massachusetts drivers are using for pleasure supplementary gasoline allotments given to them for driving to and from work and for business driving.

Tracks Not Involved

The Massachusetts OPA Director also explained that the race track investigations were not directed against the tracks because they are gambling establishments, but rather because Massachusetts car owners driving to them several times a week obviously are using more than the basic 90 miles a month granted for pleasure driving or non-occupational traveling.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parkman announced that investigation of abuse of tire and gasoline rationing will be extended far beyond race tracks.

"Our inspectors will operate everywhere and without thought as to class of persons or entertainment. It doesn't matter to us whether an individual travels to the race track or to a musical concert. If he violates the rationing regulation to get there, action will be taken against him.

"There are many places of amusement to which people have been in the habit of traveling long distances by automobile; ball parks, beaches, musical concerts, summer theaters, horse shows, fairs, roadhouses, and others. In most instances public transportation systems are adequate to handle these amusement seekers but even if they aren't adequate, joy riding is out for the duration.

"We have been entrusted with a duty to enforce the law. But we have another, and just as important duty. This is to the thousands of

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Churchill and Wavell Visit Stalin; Germans Report Capture of Don Bend; Leahy Leads Anglo-American Strategy

British-Russian alliance reaffirmed and new decisions are made; meeting cordial.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in Moscow from Aug. 12 to 15 and with Premier Joseph Stalin reached a number of decisions on the conduct of the war, reaffirming the alliance of their nations against the Axis, it was announced today.

W. Averell Harriman attended the conferences as President Roosevelt's personal representative.

A communiqué issued after Mr. Churchill had left the Soviet Union said "a number of decisions covering the war against Hitlerite Germany" had been reached. It emphasized that an "atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity" prevailed in the first personal meeting between the two war leaders.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, also took part in the talks.

The British party of 20 was flown to Moscow in American B-26 bombers manned by American pilots.

Churchill - Stalin decisions secret: Page 7.

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—The urgency with which Britain and Russia are known to be considering the broad strategic problems of the European battlefronts lends new point to the query:

"Where will the United Nations launch a second front to relieve the Soviets?"

It may be that the wings on the tunics of American military "visitors" in London point to the answer. For there is increasing evidence that the next move will be an "air offensive."

The presence here of high American aviation officers momentarily re-enforced by Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, would in itself be insufficient to draw such a conclusion. But the general view in military circles supports the belief that mass bombing may serve both as an independent diversion and as a prelude to ultimate land invasion.

Can Russia Hold?

The problem that this raises is whether the Russians can hold out sufficiently long to enable the air attacks in the West to be useful.

On this point it must be recorded

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press from U. S. Navy

Aleutians: Barrier of Peaks, Snow, and Fog

Shown in war paint for the first time, this PBY Navy patrol bomber, stationed at an Alaskan base, wings its way over a range of rugged mountains on the lookout for invading Japanese in the Alaska and Aleutian Island area.

Threat to Stalingrad grows more serious; Middle East seen as danger point.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans say the whole bend of the Don before Stalingrad is in their hands. If that is so, the great barrier which has kept the Nazi hordes away from the great Volga industrial center has been eliminated.

In that event, the Germans would have gains in the north that might rule out the possibility of a Russian counter-attack capable of halting Marshal von Bock's rapid advance into the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, final announcement of the long-suspected fact that Prime Minister Churchill has been in conference with Joseph Stalin at Moscow is expected to be followed by some light on the question of an Allied diversion in the West. London continues to take the view that Russia is not in a desperate position and that aerial attacks from Britain—now reinforced by separate American units—is giving Russia the best possible help.

Such reassurance must be based on factors other than the current news. The Nazi commander is rapidly extending his gains on the 200-mile Caucasus front, where he is only 140 miles from the Grozny oil fields. At the present rate, he may soon be in possession of all of the Caucasus area north of the mountains, including the great port of Novorossisk, to which one German army is now pushing its way.

Altogether the Russian situation and that of the United Nations in the Middle East, appears precarious. Were Marshal Rommel to find himself in a position to renew his attack in Egypt in the near future, the Middle Eastern situation of the Allies might quickly deteriorate.

It was a timely move on Mr. Churchill's part, therefore, to obtain at first hand the Russian view of the situation. It obviously would be detrimental to the cause of the United Nations to have one of its most powerful members feeling that it had not received support that the others were capable of giving. There is every reason to suppose that an understanding has been arrived at between the two leaders, results of which may be expected in strategic moves in the near future.

The fact that the American Air force, both in Britain and in North Africa, is to be organized into distinct units, separate from the British, seems to show that Allied preponderance in the air may be counted on in the future in both fields.

Closely related to western strategy, although far distant in point of geography, is the situation in the Pacific, where American forces appear to be extending their grip on the Solomon Islands. For the first time, the Japanese have conceded that the landings actually have been made. Occupying forces are being constantly protected by General MacArthur's bombers, in attacks on Timor, New Guinea, and other bases from which the Japanese might attempt to interfere in the Solomons. There are reports that General MacArthur's men defending Kokoda in the New Guinea highlands above the Allied base at Port Moresby had withdrawn to new defenses. It is doubtful, however, whether a readjustment of the line at that point necessarily implies a definite setback.

Leahy Presides Over Combined Staffs; Washington Pleased by Air Successes

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Admiral William D. Leahy, new Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt, is emerging as the top co-ordinating strategist of the joint American and British war effort.

This development, it was learned today, has been brought about with the specific approval of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Navy operations and with the indorsement of British military authorities in Washington.

Already Admiral Leahy is functioning as the presiding and ranking officer of the combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Great Britain and of the joint staff of the United States, embracing the common war plan discussions of United States Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The immediate consequence of this step is considerable and it is interpreted as one of the major advances in the complicated task of joining the United Nations war effort all over in the world into a co-ordinated and winning pattern.

Centralized Control Move

Although it is not in itself equivalent to the establishment of a Supreme Allied Command, it is viewed as the foundation of a single and centralized military control.

The key position which Admiral Leahy has quickly come to occupy in the Anglo-American military councils does not stem so much from formal designation—although he has the fullest backing of the President—as from his own force of character and breadth of military and diplomatic experience.

In any event, shortly after his appointment Admiral Leahy promptly took ownership of the large vacant desk in the combined Chiefs of Staff Building opposite the War Department on Constitution Avenue and at once began, with characteristic forthrightness, to preside over all meetings of the combined and joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is an important and heartening fact that his promotion as a naval officer to this high post has been marked by almost no resistance or resentment in Army quarters. General Marshall is known to have stressed the need for such a position for some time and to have given his genuine support to Admiral Leahy who, fortunately, has always stood above the traditional service jealousies and who because of his ambassadorship at Vichy has

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Eisenhower Hints At Quick Action

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 17

A significant hint that Allied offensive action in Europe might be close at hand has come from Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of United States Army forces in the British Isles.

"The time is short," General Eisenhower declared at a press conference in which he stressed the need for intensified training for Allied forces in Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Official reports on the outstanding performance of American planes and naval vessels were giving encouragement to the Capital today, despite unofficial but well-placed word from London that American heavy bombers are not fitted to the task of assaulting Germany.

With Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, declaring that American equipment and pilots have generally shown themselves superior to the enemy, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chairman of the Navy's General Board, has announced that Japanese naval losses since the start of the war have been "several times ours, perhaps as great as five times."

Meanwhile, however, William W. White in a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune from London revealed that there is a belief in some Royal Air Force circles that American four-engine bombers are not suited for raiding Germany.

Bombs Too Small

Mr. White quoted Peter Masefield, whom he described as the authoritative air editor of the Sunday Times of London, as writing that "American heavy bombers—the latest—Boeing—Flying Fortress and — Consolidated — Liberators—are fine flying machines, but not suited for bombing Germany. Their bombs and bomb loads are small, their arm and armament are not up to the standard now found necessary and their speeds are slow."

Today's reports from London say that British and American aviation

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Heroes of Former U. S. Wars Meet for Fifty-Second Year

With America at war and new heroes being added daily to the nation's roster of medal winners, the Army and Navy Legion of Valor today opened the business sessions of its Fifty-second Annual Reunion in historical Faneuil Hall.

Legion members, heroes of other wars, many of whom are serving as well in the present conflict, were officially welcomed to Boston by Acting Mayor William F. Dwyer, in the absence from the city of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Acting Mayor Dwyer reminded the veterans that they could have chosen no more fitting place for their opening meeting than "Faneuil Hall, known through the world as the Cradle of Liberty."

Chief Gunner Thomas Eadie, bearer of the Navy Medal of Honor, and National Commander, opened the sessions with the reading of his report. Mr. Eadie, famous deep-sea diver in the S-4 and S-51 submarine disasters, and veteran of World War I, is in active service again at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

Wife Heads Auxiliary

Mrs. Eadie is National President of Women of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, and auxiliary organization with a membership of 300, approximately 75 of whom are present to attend this reunion.

This afternoon the delegates and attendants embarked for Nantasket Beach where they spent the afternoon and will remain for a shore dinner.

Although the gasoline shortage has caused a falling off in reunion attendance this year, it is estimated that about 300 are in attendance, with some 150 of these being registered members of the Legion.

On the platform during the morning business meeting were A. Alan Johnson of New Haven, Senior Vice-Commander and the one expected to assume national command for the ensuing year when officers are elected on Wednesday; Earl D. Norton, Junior Vice-Commander; Benjamin Prager, National Adjutant, and Commander Eadie. They all are holders of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mr. Johnson won his D.S.C. for the capture of 13 prisoners from a machine-gun nest on the San Mihiel front during World War I. He also holds the Croix de Guerre with palm, the Order of the Purple Heart, and medal representing participation in seven major battles during the campaign in France.

Picture: Page 2,

Beware of Ambush on Coast Road in Egypt

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Aug. 17—Big lettered signs along the desert road all the way from the outskirts of Alexandria to Alamein warn the unwary to beware of ambushes.

The risk naturally is greatest in the forward area directly behind the lines where in the past enemy patrols sometimes have filtered through the lines and fatten upon poorly defended "soft-skinned" supply echelons.

But farther back, since the road closely parallels the coast, there is always the theoretical possibility of marauding parties landing from boats.

The third danger is from saboteurs landing individually or in small groups by parachute or ingenious Friedler Storch monoplanes which can make almost vertical landings or take off in a space no bigger than the average householder's back yard.

The actual present front being shorter and more compact and the rear area easier to police, the danger from such surprise parties is considerably less than in the days of the long straggling Gazala line

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Associated Press

Warning to British Army Drivers Near Cairo

The danger of ambush from German units which may suddenly appear out of the darkness is a constant threat to United Nations forces. In addition to the sign in English, the same wording appears in Arabic. The sign recalls similar ones in England sounding a caution on bomb holes and other dangers, and the last one often says: "You have been warned."

Battle in Russia:

Germans Claim Entire Don Bend

German dispatches claimed that the Don River guarding the approaches to Stalingrad now is in the hands of German troops as the result of heavy defeats inflicted upon the Soviet Army.

Nazi columns also are advancing steadily in the Northwest Caucasus, particularly south of the Kuban River where they are moving in the direction of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk. The High Command said.

Bombing planes supporting German forces advancing in this theater were said to have sunk three Russian coastal vessels and seriously damaged a large transport.

Moscow dispatches acknowledged that the German offensive in the Don bend flared to full force in a powerful new drive toward Stalingrad while, in the Caucasus, the Russians fell back

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

First Salvage Collection of Tin Cans in Boston Generally Disappointing

New Process Makes Better Glass Faster

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 17—A small change in the temperature at which glass has been cooked for centuries has tremendously speeded up the making of glass instruments for the Army, Navy, and Air Corps.

The innovation makes perfect glass more than 95 per cent of the time in place of a 50 per cent record for making range finders, binoculars, prisms, periscopes, telescopes, aircraft gunsights, navigation instruments—in fact the entire range of glass known as precision lenses.

The change also removes difficulties in some eyeglasses, such as the trouble of keeping the line of division invisible between the halves of bifocals.

The new process was discovered by Dr. E. D. Tillyer, Research Director of the American Optical Company, the man who developed the present green goggles for protection against ultra-violet and heat in aviators' helmets. The company announced the discovery today.

All optical class is cooked, that is heat-treated or annealed, as the final step in its production. The heating is never enough to melt, but when followed by slow cooling, removes the strains which are the pulls of one part of the interior of the glass against another interior section.

But there has always been trouble that the old annealing failed to remove. Thus a precision lens has to be so good that the angle at which it bends a ray of light won't spread more than about one inch in five miles.

This accuracy failed in about half of the optical glass. The trouble was in the annealing. The strains were out, but the molecules of glass had failed to settle, or pack, perfectly.

For this same lack of correct packing there were occasional instances where apparently perfect optical glasses lost their accuracy after being stored for years. The molecules of glass, in that period, simply shifted a bit because they had not been comfortable in the positions where the annealing left them.

Dr. Tillyer had a theory that some different temperature than the classical annealing one might give better results. With the aid of thimble furnaces and microscopes he measured the rate of expansion of glass rods at various temperatures, all less than the melting point.

At one temperature the expanding glass behaved in a peculiar manner. The temperature and the peculiarities are secrets.

By a Staff Photographer

First Load of Salvaged Boston Tin Cans

Carlton Mellick (extreme left) of the tin unit of the War Production Board at Washington, watches with John D. Orr of the Massachusetts Conservation Division of WPB, as the first load of salvaged tin cans from the Boston area is dumped into a waiting freight car at a Southampton Street siding.

Sergeant's Valor In Plane Crash Praised by Army

PERU, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Three soldiers, one of them a Sergeant who dragged two companions to safety from a flaming Army plane, today were on the road to recovery—the only survivors of a crash that killed 17 others.

All three—Sergeant Robert Lee, of Columbus, Ohio; Corp. Alonzo Pearson of Somerset County, Pa., and Private James Fern of Abingdon, Va.—suffered burns when the big ship plunged into Peru mountain in this Berkshire Hills town Saturday night while on a routine mission.

In laconic language, the Army told this story of Sergeant Lee's heroism:

"With his clothes burned, he climbed from the wrecked plane and succeeded in dragging two of his fellow passengers . . . to safety. He carried two others from the burning ship only to find they were dead.

"He then walked three quarters of a mile to the nearest highway and directed State Police back to the scene of the wreck. He had previously signaled for help by firing three shots from his revolver."

An investigation of the accident, one of the worst in the history of United States military aviation, was launched, but the Army released no details of the possible cause.

So thick were the woodlands and the terrain almost impassable that veteran woodchoppers struggled for hours to hack a path to the wreckage, enabling Army medical units to carry out the victims.

A Civilian Defense Aircraft Observation Post in this town of 34 families first sighted the transport as it plummeted into pine trees.

Guided by Sergeant Lee's revolver shots for help, State Police found the Sergeant within a short time.

Army officials publicly praised members of Civilian Defense Units in this hamlet, which describes itself as the "highest town in Massachusetts," for "prompt and efficient action."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and vicinity: Slightly cooler and less humid tonight. Gentle winds.

All States: Slightly cooler and less humid tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:49 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 4:14 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:13 p. m.

Tin-Can Collections Listed

Following are the dates on which collections of tin cans will be made in 39 Greater Boston communities and Boston itself. Collections began this morning in Wards 1 to 5 of Boston and will continue during the rest of the week, according to the schedule below. Boston's quota is 6,300,000 cans a month. Tin cans are 100 per cent salvageable. Approximately 22 pounds of tin can be salvaged from every hundred pounds. The rest is all steel, another vital material needed for war production.

City or Town	Collection Date
Arlington	Next month
Belmont	Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21
Brookline	Daily
Boston	
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Aug. 17
Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Aug. 18
Wards 11, 12, 13, 14	Aug. 19
Wards 15, 16, 17, 18	Aug. 20
Wards 19, 20, 21, 22	Aug. 21
Braintree	Aug. 18, 19
Cambridge	Next month
Chelsea	Aug. 17, 18, 19
Cohasset	Aug. 22
Dedham	Aug. 17
Everett	Aug. 21
Hingham	Aug. 20
Holbrook	Aug. 19
Hull	Aug. 20
Lexington	(Consult local committee)
Lynn	Aug. 18, 19
Malden	Aug. 18, 19
Melrose	Aug. 18
Medford	Next month
Marblehead	Aug. 18, 19
Milton	Aug. 17, 18
Newton	Daily
Needham	Aug. 22
Nahant	(Consult local committee)
Quincy	Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Reading	(Consult local committee)
Revere	Aug. 18, 19
Salem	Aug. 18
Saugus	Aug. 18
Scituate	Aug. 21
Somerville	Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Stoneham	Next month
Swampscott	Aug. 18, 19
Wakefield	Aug. 21
Watertown	Aug. 18, 19
Waltham	Aug. 18, 19
Weston	Aug. 18, 19
Weymouth	Aug. 20, 21, 22
Winchester	Aug. 19, 20
Winthrop	Aug. 20
Woburn	Aug. 18, 19

Violators of Gas Rationing Face Possible Prison Terms

Continued from Page 1

patriotic law-abiding citizens who are willing to deny themselves comfort and pleasure as their part of aiding this vital war effort. Doctors, lawyers, ministers, judges, laborers, householders, and many more—thousands of them—are cooperating to the utmost. But their loyal, unselfish co-operation must seem terribly useless when they see their neighbors, whether deliberately or not, sabotage this measure."

Several methods exist, Mr. Parkman added, for punishing those drivers found illegally using rationed gasoline. One method would be prosecution in the courts under the provisions of the law providing a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine for violation of rationing regulations. Another method is revocation of supplemental gasoline rations and a third is denial of all further gasoline ration privileges for the duration of the war.

Meanwhile, results of the Rockingham survey, which covered a five-day period, were the cause for considerable comment among various drivers who are strictly adhering to rationing regulations.

"Appalling Spectacle

The survey disclosed the "appalling spectacle" of many Massachusetts drivers making daily trips to Rockingham from such distant points as Cape Cod, Worcester, Springfield and Greenfield. In many cases one trip would consume more than the 90 miles a month allotted for pleasure or non-occupational driving during the first two months of the ration period.

A total of 276 Massachusetts drivers, including several public officials, were found frequenting the track from two to five times each during the five-day survey. Of the 276 cars involved 156 carried no ration book sticker, although required to do so, 34 were trucks, taxis, police cars, service cars and service cars bearing S stickers.

Mr. Parkman revealed that 44 of the vehicles checked were at the park every one of the five days. Of these 44 seven had A books, 14 had B books, 11 had C books, nine had S books while three apparently had no books.

Face Severe Penalties

Mr. Parkman, in presenting a long list of specific cases, asserted that "analysis of the results of our Rockingham survey indicates that there remains a small proportion of lawless individuals who think gasoline rationing is a joke, and that the war will never come nearer Massachusetts than the Caucasus.

"The spectacle of callous individuals using gasoline that may have come to them through a sea infested by Nazi submarines, for purposes very contrary to those for which that precious fuel was issued, is appalling.

"Housewies, professional men, public office holders, even defense workers—no matter who they are—must realize that when they misuse rationed gasoline allowed them for the performance of their occupations or for necessitous family driving, or for transportation vital to the war needs of their country, they are breaking a law for which severe penalties will be imposed."

Among the instances of misuse of gasoline were the following:

An Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County, issued a C book, at the track five consecutive days.

A Massachusetts State Police car from Framingham, S book, at the track two days.

To Races in a Hearse

A Dorchester man, supplied with an S book, drove to the races two days in a hearse.

A Brighton man, given a B book for use in hauling cattle, at the races three days.

A Somerville real estate dealer, with a B book, at the track three days.

A Malden brush dealer, who has a B book and has appealed for more gasoline, at the track three days.

A Needham union organizer, with a C book, drove to the races three days.

These are but a few of the numerous examples.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called upon John F. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Public Safety, for a report on the State Police car from the Framingham Barracks seen at the Rockingham track two days.

Trucks with S books were seen at the track at least three times during the five-day period from such points as Springfield, Cambridge, Concord, Gloucester, Boston, Worcester, Auburndale, and many others.

'Excellent Soldier' Praise Goes to Lew Ayres

ABILENE, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—Private Lew Ayres has completed his basic Army training at Camp Barkeley's medical replacement training center with the praise "excellent soldier" bestowed by his commanding general.

The erstwhile Dr. Kildare of the movies reported here in May after leaving a conscientious objectors' camp to enter noncombatant service.

Week-End Beach Crowd Estimated at 200,000

An estimated 200,000 bathers, largest number in the history of Boston were reported to have used Boston beaches over the week end, according to Acting Mayor William F. Dwyer.

Mr. Dwyer said he believed the obvious cause of the record throng was gasoline rationing, combined with the warm sunny days.

Housewives Found Eager To Aid Drive

Although today's first collections of scrap tin in Boston yielded less than the War Production Board officials had hoped, individual instances showed that those housewives who were alert to the need of the tin cans were eager to pile as much of the valuable metal as they could onto the 15 municipal trucks that toured the first five wards of the City.

A. J. Post, divisional engineer of the Public Works Department, declared that the early collections indicated a satisfactory response to the City's appeal. However, John D. Orr, Assistant Executive Secretary for Massachusetts of the Conservation Division of the WPB, who was on hand at the Southampton Street salvage depot when the first trucks arrived, said that the results were not so encouraging.

The first load came from Ward 2, Charlestown, and contained about four tons of scrap tin, according to the estimate of City officials. Most of this load was collected from the Schafft factory.

The second truck to unload had a pitifully small cargo of cans, and reported that restaurants were almost 100 per cent unco-operative, except for the large chain-restaurants. In Scollay Square, the crew said, not a restaurant contributed a single can.

More Education Planned

"We shall go on consistently with our educational and promotion campaign," said Mr. Orr, "in spite of the discouraging results of this first collection."

Carlton Mellick, regional representative of the tin unit of WPB for the eastern states, was on hand to watch the success of today's collection, which will be repeated in 140 cities throughout the country. "We expect to get about 15,000 tons of scrap tin before we are through," he said, and added that if everybody co-operated to the full it was possible to count on three-quarters of a ton of tin for each 1,000 of population, but that if a third of a ton for each 1,000 persons resulted, they would be satisfied.

"We'd like to get 600 or 700 tons of scrap from Boston," said Mr. Orr. The collections will be repeated in Boston the third week in each month, and washed and flattened tins may be left at the edge of the sidewalk on the specified day.

The tin is being shipped via the New Haven Railroad to the Vulcan Detinning Company on Neville Island outside of Pittsburgh. The Boston Junk Company is acting for the City as shipper.

60 Cities Included

Sixty Massachusetts cities are included in the week's collections. The schedule of collections for the rest of the week is:

Tuesday, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Wednesday, Wards 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Thursday, Wards 15 16, 17, and 18.

Friday, Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22.

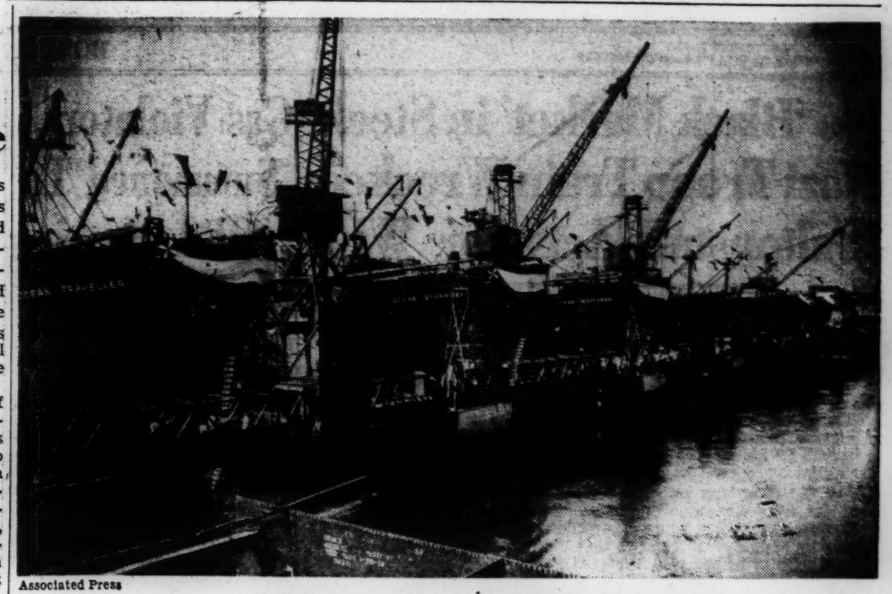
Wards 1 to 5 were visited today by the municipal trucks, and each truck had a crew of two men.

Action by Mrs. Rogers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts announced today that she had invited New England Governors and Congressmen to meet here next Monday with Federal officials to discuss the eastern fuel situation.

"A chaotic condition exists," she told the House, because of lack of a definite fuel rationing program and uncertainty over the future.

Mrs. Rogers said that she expected the meeting to be attended by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Defense Transportation Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island.



Associated Press

Maine Launches Them Wholesale

These five 10,000-ton cargo carriers, built for Britain, were floated simultaneously in building basins at the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation yard at South Portland, Maine, yesterday. The launching of these vessels was part of the greatest single launching event of the World War II, in which eight ships were sponsored at Maine shipyards. The vessels are, left to right: Ocean Traveller, Ocean Stranger, Ocean Wayfarer, Ocean Gallant, and Ocean Seaman.

Washington Asks Saltonstall To Act in Boston Arms Rift

Help of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in obtaining compliance with an order issued by the National War Labor Board was asked today by Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War at Washington.

The company about which Mr. Patterson telephoned the Governor is the S. A. Woods Machine plant in South Boston, an important though small manufacturer of munitions.

Governor Saltonstall sent James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to the concern to request obedience to the Labor Board order. The company has been seeking a court test on the constitutionality of the order.

Intervention by the Undersecretary of War and the Governor came close to the reported time limit of Tuesday, when according to report, the Army would step in to run the company's labor relations.

Nobody else has ever gotten a decision on whether the Board has the powers it claims. Recently one of the steel companies tried to get into the courts, but under Board pressure, wilted and gave in.

Nor has the South Boston concern the least possible chance of initiating a suit itself, it concedes. So it has taken the unique course of asking the War Labor Board to file its own suit here. The company in brief asks the Board to go to court to determine its own authority.

This may seem to outsiders a pretty long shot, and the handicaps have been increased by the employer members of the Board wiring the company to obey its order.

Objections of the company concern two things the Board told it to do:

1. Compulsory arbitration of disputes with the union which had failed to yield to negotiation, and authorization of United States Department of Labor to select the final member of any arbitration committee set up.

2. Granting to the union of a maintenance of membership clause providing that all employees must become members of the union in order to hold their jobs.

Food Distribution By U. S. Sought To End Shortages

Massachusetts grocers, 1,000 strong, are ready to throng historic Faneuil Hall in Boston tonight to demand a Federal system of food distribution that will prevent the development of artificial shortages in some sections of the country, such as the present shortage of beef in Boston, while other parts of the nation are overstocked.

Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association, declared that members of his Association are prepared to direct their appeal to Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration, and Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

They will ask for "a nation-wide plan of Distribution Control, based on maintaining equitable ratio of proportions of all foods shipped to each section of the country in 1940 and 1941. Price control at the source of supply must be applied when genuine shortages exist."

Such a plan will enable grocers to keep prices down, said Mr. McCabe, while under present uncertain conditions shortages are likely to send prices sky high at any moment.

Bail Defendants In Dimout Case

WAKEFIELD, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—A hotel proprietor and two merchants who reportedly failed to darken their establishments in the dimout area at Narragansett, R. I., pleaded not guilty in District Court today to charges of violating the State dimout code.

The defendants, John C. Joyce, owner of Ocean View Hotel, and Sam Falach and Jack Missry, linen shop operators, were released in bail of $100 each for trial Monday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Gallery talk, "The Ancient World" by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. there will be a talk, "Enjoyment of Color" by Mrs. Sayward.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

U. S. Gets Title To Nazi Tanker

Judge Arthur D. Healey of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts today transferred the ownership of the Nazi tanker Pauline Friederich from its German owner to the United States.

The Judge approved a motion submitted by Albert Parker on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian vesting title to the ship in him. The tanker figured a year or so ago in the trial of 10 Nazi sailors and officers charged with sabotage of their ship. Approximately $800,000 of damage was done to the tanker in Boston by the 10 men shortly before the President ordered the Coast Guard to seize the vessel in the spring of 1941.

The Nazi seamen and their officers are now in a Midwest concentration camp. The ship has been repaired and put back into service for the United Nations.

No objection was raised to the transfer of the vessel.

Hartford Spy Trial Reaches Help to Kunze

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—A vestryman of Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia denied today that a priest had left photographs of Bund leader Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze with him last summer with instructions to forward them to the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn.

Dr. Carl F. Haussmann, appearing as a defense witness at the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's trial on an espionage conspiracy charge, asserted that while he was in the vestry of the Church on Aug. 4, 1941, a man who said he was a Greek Catholic priest entered and asked for the Rev. Mr. Molzahn.

Dr. Haussmann, a retired Philadelphia schoolteacher, asserted he told the man that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was on vacation and was positive that the priest had left no photographs with him.

The Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, a Roman Catholic priest of the Ruthenian rite who worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a counter-espionage agent, has testified for the Government that he left passport photographs of Mr. Kunze with an unidentified man whom he found in the vestry early in August last year with instrutcions to forward them to the pastor.

The Government contends that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn was attempting to help Mr. Kunze to leave the country with military secrets gathered by a spy ring for Germany and Japan.

Dr. Haussmann, who made a character deposition for the Rev. Mr. Molzahn a week ago but was unable to testify because of the illness of his wife, said he had seen the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko on the witness stand but could not positively identify him as the man who came to the vestry.

The testimony of the former teacher interrupted the Government's cross-examination of Mr. Kunze, confessed member of the spy ring, which was in progress when court adjourned last Friday.

Mr. Kunze, appearing then as a defense witness, asserted that to his knowledge the Rev. Mr. Molzahn had nothing to do with the spy plot. Subjected to a barrage of questions containing allegations that he was a Nazi who had hated America from boyhood, the ex-Bundist admitted on cross-examination that he had renounced his American citizenship to become a German and wanted to be a Nazi.

In denying the defense request, Judge J. Joseph Smith said that he had "not observed any impropriety at the counsel table."

'Gumption Not Glamor' Wanted, 'Waves' Told

First candidates for the "Waves" were given interviews today at the First Naval District, Boston, where they were told by Lieut. Commander John J. Lawless, U. S. N. R., that it's "gumption not glamor" the Navy wants in its new Women Naval Reserves.

Twenty-five women applicants took aptitude tests this morning after preliminary instruction from Procurement Director Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, and Lieut. Harriet F. Parker.

"The Navy wants women with gumption, not glamor, women of serious purpose and a sound sense of individual and public responsibility," Lieutenant Commander Lawless said.

They Know Just What War Means

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor

Left to right—David F. Curtin, State Commander and Program Chairman for the Reunion; Benjamin Prager, National Adjutant; Chief Gunner Thomas Eadie, National Commander; Earl Norton, Junior Vice Commander; and Col. David J. Brickley, Chairman of the Reunion Committee.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Nazi Enslavement of World Now Being Modeled in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—How Germany is planning the economic vassalage of the whole world is discussed in a Foreign Policy Association study at Nazi economic imperialism published today.

Ernest S. Hediger, economic expert of the Association, says that the Nazis' present economic "reorganization" of Europe under threat of force offers a clear preview of their pattern of intended future conquests.

Germany's now fully disclosed objectives, the report declares, are:

1. To maintain Germany's superior position as the main producer of highly industrialized goods and, more important still, its complete monopoly in the production of weapons so as to assure, in Hitler's words, domination over the rest of the world "for the next thousand years."

2. To guarantee for Germany a constant source of profit by a monopoly over all transactions in foreign resources of raw materials, foodstuffs, and even man power.

Plan Already Under Way

"This program is not mere speculation," Mr. Hediger states. "It has already been partly carried out in Occupied Europe. Helpless populations of 'alien blood' have been exterminated, workers have been shuttled from one end of Europe to the other like cattle, whole industries competing with German plants have been eliminated or reorganized to work for the Nazis. Most continental European financial institutions have been 'co-ordinated' in order to render German control more effective."

Present-day Europe, according to the report, "is being 'colonized' by the Germans in a manner reminiscent of—but vastly more cruel than—the methods of European great powers during past centuries in their conquest of the primitive peoples of America, Africa, or Asia."

So far as industry is concerned, "Nazi economists are apparently planning to concentrate all the heavy industry of Europe in two areas, both to be included in Greater Germany. The first of these areas is the Ruhr-Rhine Basin, already the seat of Germany's most important iron and steel production, to which the rich industrial districts of Luxemburg, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and Northern France have recently been added.

The second area is the coal, iron, steel, and oil producing basin of Upper Silesia, with the Olsa and Dombrowska Territories, which were incorporated into Greater Germany after the occupation of Poland. This region is probably destined to play the part of a second Ruhr in Germany's economy.

The new Greater Germany would thus be a very highly industrialized state, comprising all important heavy industries and containing nearly half the industrial population of Continental Europe. The manufacture of weapons outside the "master state" would not be permitted.

"The parts of Europe not incorporated into Greater Germany—whose ultimate frontiers are still open to speculation—will be either entirely agricultural, or possess only such industries as cannot endanger Germany's military supremacy," the report points out. "France, for instance, would become a predominantly peasant state, with a relatively small number of its people concentrating on handicrafts.

"In the Danubian Area, besides developing some of the existing crops, Germany apparently plans to establish industries and mineral products, as well as for the processing of textile and oleaginous plants. Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe would become a vast colony, where armed German overseers would force helpless slave peoples to till the soil for a pittance and produce large quantities of staple crops, such as potatoes and sugar beets.

"All trade between the various parts of Europe would be transacted by the 'master race' through a mammoth central clearing office located in Berlin. All prices would be related to the reichsmark, at rates fixed solely by Germany according to its own interest. Such a system would, in fact, make Germany absolute master and sole beneficiary of Europe's economic efforts."

Get Hold of Purse Strings

One of the most effective methods resorted to by the Nazis in reorganizing European economy, the report declares, "has been the establishment of far-reaching financial control over the conquered countries. The Nazis exercise this control principally through two channels: direct action inside the banks; and acquisition of shares in industrial, commercial, and other corporations."

The Nazis are also "rapidly reorganizing the principal industries of Europe to harmonize with the German war pattern. This operation is mainly based on two principles: complete direct or indirect control of the basic industries—coal, oil, iron, and steel, metallic mines, chemical industries, etc.—and joint German-native control of less important—from the military point of view—industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises."

Under Nazi domination, "most of Europe's international transactions are not 'trade' in the real meaning of the word, but so many foreign contributions to the German war effort." Taking advantage of their position of conquerors, "the Nazis have established in Berlin a Central European clearing office, affiliated with the Reichsbank, to administer the new order of international trade. Under this system, the occupied countries cannot freely settle their claims nor negotiate directly among themselves."

Treating Soldiers Frowned On

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17 (AP)—Col. Robert P. Glassburn, commanding officer of the Army Air Forces Training Center here, has asked civilians to be careful about buying drinks for soldiers.

Many civilians hereabouts have overdone their hospitality toward soldiers in taverns, Colonel Glassburn stated, with bad results.

Said he in a statement:

"The result of buying drinks for a soldier usually is to get the soldier himself into trouble.

"Many soldiers are unaccustomed to drink. The soldier who over-indulges at night finds he cannot keep up with the rigorous training schedule next day.

"It has been necessary to reduce to the ranks some non-commissioned officers who have been too lavishly entertained by civilians in bars. Such hospitality, well intentioned though it may be, actually operates to weaken our war efforts."

Miami Area Is Drier

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP)—Gov. Spessard L. Holland says that the problem of night liquor sales restrictions for service men in the Miami Area can be solved by military police action and that a special session of the Legislature is not needed to deal with the matter.

Navy officers in Southeastern Florida, had asked for "positive action" by the State, and a special legislative session, if necessary. In Miami, Dade County liquor dealers have agreed to close bars at midnight and package stores at 8 p. m. Places which have not complied have been declared out of bounds to service men.

Tavern Area Banned

FORT Dix, N. J., Aug. 17 (AP)—Col. Cassius M. Dowell, commanding officer of Fort Dix, has ordered the much-disputed tavern section of Pointville "off limits" for military personnel of the Post after an early morning dispute in which one soldier, a member of a Negro battalion was killed.

It was at Pointville last April that a pitched battle broke out in which one white military policeman and two Negro soldiers were slain and five others wounded. The Army has started condemnation proceedings to acquire the Pointsville area, which contains ten new taverns.

They're Also Good at Making Music

Associated Press

New Band Composed of Waacs

Band Commander Lieut. Stanley Rinda of Chicago leads the first members of the WAAC band at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The band is still short some members but has been organized and will soon replace the regular Army band at the women's center.

Successful Letter Writing: Blocking One's Own Sales

Fourteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Patience saved the business of our largest distributor," reported an executive.

Nowhere is greater patience needed than in salesmanship. If a prospective customer takes longer than usual to make a decision—the temptation is to become impatient. But just as soon as irritation edges into one's mental attitude, there is very grave danger of failure!

It is hard to believe, but here is an actual example of the opening of a quotation, soliciting the reader's business:

Irritation in Writing

Mr. Johnson suggested that we address this letter to you personally. Mr. Johnson did this after you bluntly refused to see the writer, who telephoned you some time ago. It is hard to believe that you would treat a salesman as shabbily as you treated the writer, especially since you are the head of a company with so many salesmen on the road. You are the first businessman in your city who ever refused to see me. I have been warned that if I dare tell you that your advertising is stale, out-of-date, old-fahsioned, without "news" value, that your story is old, that you would see red. So I won't tell you any of these things but will proceed to outline our plan. We can quote you as follows.

It is not pleasant to wait in someone's anteroom hour after hour for an interview. Businessmen do not always seem to be as considerate as they should of the caller's time. Nevertheless, when dealing with people who have not learned how to treat others properly, irritation or condemnation of the person only makes matters worse. Patience, the ability to see the good that is always present to some degree, and the complete avoidance of irritation and condemnation will often bring about success where failure is certain otherwise.

"This is a unique sales approach," said the vice-president of a large jobbing organization, the largest of its kind in the United States. Here is the letter that kindled his ire:

Indifference

We have your letter of May 14 in which you ask us to give you information relative to our mill equipment.

It has been a long time since we have had any orders from your company, and under the circumstances we would think it more or less a waste of time to fill out the forms which you have sent us. We have six machines turning out 175 pounds and our whole plant is on a very flexible basis, so we believe we could take care of any requirements which might be offered to us.

Much of the information you desire is covered by our enclosed booklet. If there is any specific information you want we would be glad to advise you.

Salesmen learn that one can never tell what is behind the next door. In the most unlikely places and in unforeseen ways, orders are found. No matter how futile the author of the letter thought it would be to help the reader, he still should at least have expressed graciousness rather than disgust and indifference. Actually the opportunity for a profitable business relationship was excellent. He was writing to a newly-made progressive, co-operative executive, who was eager to correct past oversights. What a mistake not to phrase his letter somewhat more as follows:

Possible Revision

It is surely fine to have your welcome letter of May 14, and we shall be happy to give you every bit of helpful information about our mill equipment.

We have six machines turning up to 175 pounds, and our whole plant is on a very flexible basis, so that we believe we could take care of any requirements which you may feel you can offer us.

The general arrangements are fully covered in our new descriptive booklet, a copy of which I am happy to send you. This gives the information requested on the forms which you so thoughtfully sent us and additional facts which I believe you will find helpful.

If there is any additional information that you wish, please tell me and I shall be grateful to have the opportunity of going into detail.

Meantime we are looking forward to the privilege of working with you as the opportunity presents.

Unfair complaints, unjust criticism, unreasonable requests seem to make their way into every business office. Remember, in answering such letters, that you express yourself, not the reader. Regardless of his attitude, put your best foot forward! It pays.

Number 15 will be found tomorrow on the Education Page.

Ballot Is Assured To Men in Service

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 17

Men in service will have the opportunity to vote in any election in which they are eligible to participate, provided there is no interference with military duties, the War Department has announced.

Officers and men will be given advice and assistance in filling out requests for absentee ballots or other papers.

The responsibility for obtaining information on the varying absentee voting laws of the States was left to the voters. The War Department recently advised soldiers desiring to vote to write the Secretaries of States of their home States for such information.

Hoffman Resolution No Reflection On Admiral Representative Says

ALLEGAN, Mich., Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan said Admiral A. J. Hepburn "very evidently does not understand the purpose of a resolution I introduced in Congress."

"He said that the resolution reflected upon his management," Mr. Hoffman said (Admiral Hepburn was Director of Public Relations for the Navy until Aug. 11). "That isn't correct. It had nothing to do with the way he operated."

Admiral Hepburn, in a telegram to Mr. Hoffman, said that he noted with "concern" Mr. Hoffman's resolution introduced in the House "charging Secretary Knox with favoritism towards his own newspaper (The Chicago Daily News) in the conduct of the office of Public Relations." Admiral Hepburn said he never had received any order or suggestion from Mr. Knox to discriminate in favor of any particular correspondent or publication.

"The resolution does not charge anyone with anything," Mr. Hoffman said he told Admiral Hepburn in a telegram. "It calls for an investigation of the charge made in the public press that the Chicago Tribune had violated a wartime censorship regulation and the countercharge made by the Tribune that Mr. Knox used his office to advance the interest of his newspaper. . . .

"The points at issue, and which should be publicly and accurately answered are: Did the Tribune or Stanley Johnston in reporting events connected with the Midway battle violate any law or valid regulation; does the conduct of the Tribune in printing the news injuriously affect our war effort; has Secretary Knox, or those under him, used his or their power so as to favor or discriminate against any publication?"

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Lee Asserts U. S. Hope Lies In Air Power

SOMEWHERE IN OKLAHOMA, Aug 17 (AP)—Senator Lee (D) of Oklahoma said America's expanding air power offers its only hope of escape from a war between the hemispheres "that would have possibilities of lasting for generations."

Speaking on Aug. 15 at the formal dedication of a new mass production bomber plant, one of the biggest and best equipped in the nation, Senator Lee declared that United States offensive strategy should be built entirely on the basis of air power.

"When we speak of attacking our enemies with land forces," he said, "we are taking the hardest and bloodiest road. You wouldn't try to kill an octopus by cutting off its tentacles. You would strike at its vital spot—between the eyes.

"With air power, we can hit the enemy between the eyes—in Berlin and Tokyo. We can destroy his commerce and his industry and cause his tentacles to wither and fall without sending our men to mass destruction against his land defenses."

Donald W. Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company, which supervises the new plant in assembling B-24 bombers, said he was not at liberty to disclose the type, size or number of planes the company is building.

"But I can tell you that large cargo planes and giant transports are under way," Mr. Douglas said. These giant airplanes will give the United States Army a mobility it has never before known.

Senator Lee called for immediate expansion in production of troop and cargo carrying planes and asserted that anyone who contended there was shortage of materials should look about him.

"We have the materials. You can go into the homes of the people and get aluminum. You can jack up their cars and take the tires. You can take the whole cars. The American people are ready for that. They expect it, if it will win the war.

Laxity Over Graf Spee Men Puts Argentina on Grill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Argentine Government is being asked searching questions about its reputedly lax internment regulations for officers and men of the former German pocket battleship Graf Spee. Anglo-American pressure is being turned on Casa Rosada palace here to obtain stricter custody for the remaining internees—because many have escaped—while the newly appointed British Ambassador, Sir David Kelly, is pressing for fuller information as to what has actually occurred.

There are signs that the Argentine authorities do not like catechism on this point, but a serious situation has arisen if reports are confirmed that former Graf Spee officers have been serving recently on German submarines in the western hemisphere. The Castillo Government cannot be unaware of these reports.

In London Captain Alan C. Graham brought up the question in the House of Commons. A Conservative member of Parliament asked the British Government to express its surprise to Argentina at its interpretation of its neutral obligations to assure effective internment. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Minister, said that the British viewpoint had already been communicated to Buenos Aires and the Ambassador there was in "constant touch" with the Argentine authorities on that subject.

Difference Over Number

British and Argentine estimates of the number of escaped differ. London says that 153 members of the crew and 29 out of a total of 36 officers have slipped away. Buenos Aires says that the total number is 128, though the Ministry of Marine is checking up on this figure to supply full data to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. President Castillo, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú and Marine Minister Rear-Admiral Mario Fincati are chiefly concerned with the inquiry.

The subject came up at an awkward time for the Argentine Government, because four members of the Graf Spee crew had only just been discovered on the Spanish vessel Alboreda, about to sail from the Rio de la Plata. Suspicions of the ship had been previously ventilated but stout denials were issued. A police search could not be avoided, however, and the German sailors were discovered in the bunkers.

The Argentine Government contends that the majority of the getaways occurred in January-April, 1940—deftly switching blame on the former Ortiz Administration—but results of the investigation now undertaken must be awaited before judgment can be passed. The popular press in Buenos Aires, defying the "state of siege" regulations, has commented that the British request and United Nations' interest are perfectly reasonable.

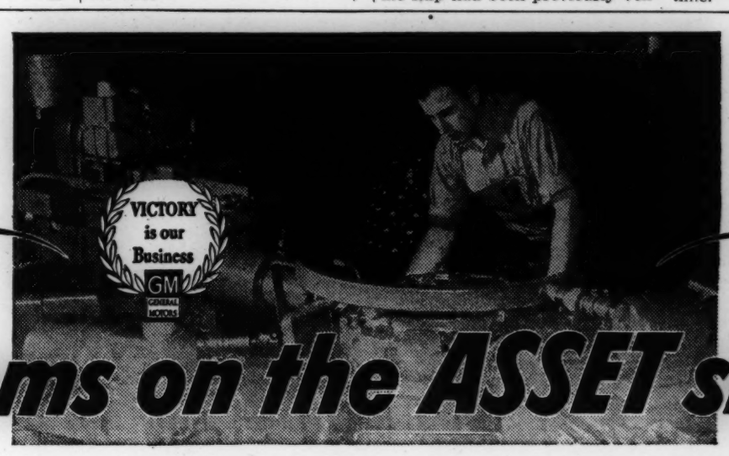
The newspaper La Prensa pointed out that the situation would be "delicate" if it should be proved that some of the fugatives were under arms again. It recalled that the officers of the Graf Spee pledged themselves not to return to service during the present war. That was in return for the freedom given them during Argentine internment.

The newspaper Critica had asked for an official statement before the British request came along. It admitted that speculation is rife as to whether the escaped members of the Graf Spee crew may be manning submarines preying on North American and Allied shipping in western waters.

Allied naval experts point out that it takes a long time to train a reliable submarine officer or crew member, but those of the Graf Spee who escaped in early 1940, it is thought, could quite possibly be in submarine service by now, especially those trained in torpedo use aboard the pocket battleship.

There is no doubt that several of the officers and men escaping via southern Chile were able to get home by taking a Japanese boat from Valparaiso across the Pacific. It was proved that the German Consul in that port issued false passports to the fugitives. He was declared persona non grata by the Chilean Government and transferred to Montevideo, but, under some later agreement the mystery of which has never been satisfactorily cleared up, he was allowed to return.

Other officers and men escaped via Brazil, whence they could have traveled home by Spanish or Portuguese ships or even by the Italian Lati trans-Atlantic aircraft which were still operating at that time.



THERE are two ways you can look at what is taking place in busy, wartime American industry.

You can consider, first, the immediate aspect—what is being done to provide the specific weapons which our army must have before victory can be forged.

Or you can take the long-haul view—what is happening that can serve to make life richer and finer once peace is won.

On the first score, news items like these, which could be multiplied many times over, tell the story quickly:

★ "The rate of production on Buick-built airplane engines has for some months been more than a year ahead of original schedules. Quality in these engines has proved to be above what the most optimistic at first thought possible."

★ "One of Buick's newest and most important contributions is the production of large shell casings by a method which permits the use of steel instead of precious copper and brass."

★ "The Buick tradition for building rugged vehicles that can take it is being well maintained by Buick's part in the nation's tank program. Building essential drive parts, Buick is more than meeting requirements of volume while providing precision that is a great factor in our tanks' reputation for dependable performance."

★ "Anti-dive-bomber shells are being produced by Buick in quantities."

★ "Gun mounts, made in one Buick plant, require a freedom from gear play and backlash such as might be expected only from hand-finished laboratory products. Quality-wise, Buick mounts might pass for just that, if steady and voluminous output did not prove them the fruit of established mass production."

The list of such items would be longer if the whole tale could now be told.

The important thing is—America is getting its needed war goods—and while getting them, is acquiring other precious assets for the days to come—for example:

ITEM ONE: NEW PRECISIONS

Here at Buick we used to pride ourselves on the number of operations we performed within limits measured in ten-thousandths of an inch. Now there is one part we make in steady and considerable volume where a tolerance of twenty-five-*millionths* of an inch has meant the difference between filling the bill and not.

ITEM TWO: NEW MATERIALS

Faced with material shortages that compelled fast action, America probably has learned more about materials, alloys, metallurgical formulae, and so on, in the past year than in the preceding five or ten. One thing we have cooking here at Buick, for example, is a new way of toughening steel *sans* nickel, chrome and other hard-to-get hardening ingredients.

ITEM THREE: NEW TECHNIQUES

Count the items made for all-out war, and you have a close approximation of the number of new techniques America has had to develop to handle this job. Quoting again from Buick experience simply because it's what we know best—we have developed a process of handling steel that permits its use in places where for years only copper or brass would serve.

ITEM FOUR: NEW TRAINING

Skip military trucks, scout cars and like vehicles, and there are very few special skills used in automobile building which are instantly applicable to the making of war goods.

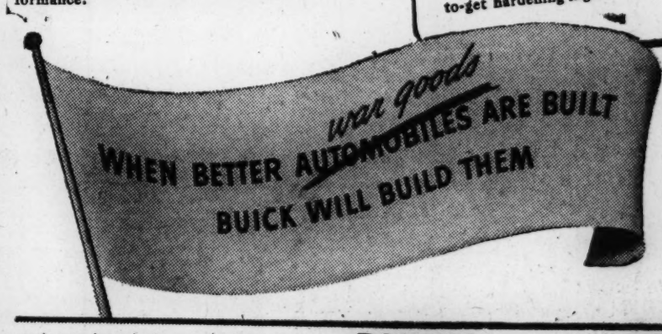
Buick alone can now report a record number of men and women retrained for war work, with still more coming along. And we are only one outfit among many who have done the same thing.

Such examples we can report from experience without going beyond our own sphere.

We have every reason to believe that other businesses can cite similar accomplishments.

The nation is scoring success in the volume production of wares needed for victory and at the same time marking up home-front triumphs that will remain with us to enrich the peace.

Such things are double items on the asset side—assets *now*, when all that matters is providing our fighting forces what they need to win—assets *in days to come*, when we will have a better world to build.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS ★ ★ ★

PLAY SAFE
BE SURE OF HEAT THIS WINTER!
CHANGE TO 'blue coal'
New 'blue coal' conversion equipment makes change-over EASY
'blue coal' HEAT REGULATOR GIVES AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL!
New 'blue coal' CONVERSION GRATES

• Why jeopardize family comfort when this new special Conversion Equipment makes it so easy to change to 'blue coal.' You'll get clean, safe, steady heat *plus* streamlined convenience of automatic temperature control. Phone us today.

Call your neighborhood 'blue coal' dealer listed in the yellow section of the classified phone directory.

Distributed by the D. L. & W. Coal Co.

FOR SOUND HEATING ADVICE CALL YOUR 'blue coal' DEALER

Art in New Hampshire; Radio—Maine Democrats Differ on Objectives

Work of American Artists On Exhibition at Manchester

By Dorothy Adlow

Manchester, N. H.

At the Currier Gallery of Art there will be on view through Sept. 27 the Midsummer Exhibition of oils, water colors, and prints by contemporary American artists. The walls of four galleries of this charming little museum are hung with pictures painted and drawn by characteristic artists of the day. They have been carefully chosen and thoughtfully presented.

Amongst the oils are a number of portraits. Personal portraiture is signalized in the Manchester display through the largest prize award. There are several likenesses that seem to be "prize material," but the canvas by Alexander James, "A Solitary," surmounts its neighbors by a considerable margin.

This artist is one of the most significant and least publicized of contemporary Americans. He carries on with authenticity the stalwart American tradition. Without reservation, Alexander James may be assigned to the category of the Albert Ryder - Thomas Eakins - Winslow Homer tradition. He lives near Dublin, New Hampshire, where he paints his neighbors and friends, those whom he understands and cares for. He is the son of William James, the philosopher, and the nephew of Henry James, the novelist.

In an exhibition of this size, we come to appreciate the freedom in performance which is the result of years of self-discipline and practiced observation. Other portraits have meritorious qualities, but rarely are the painters released from a slavery to technical experimentation and the tyranny of paint. Mr. James' portraiture is unencumbered by surface considerations, he transcends materials and reaches for the intangible and probing qualities of character.

Among portraits we see the variations of visual approach among noted American artists: Leon Kroll's effort to create a classical American type, Robert Phillips' fleecy brushwork, Herbert Barnett's architectonic interpretation of the human form, Kenneth M. Adams' polished surfaces, Theresa F. Bernstein's tenuous brushstroke and William Meyerowitz's modulated surfaces.

Included further in the display of oils are "Heavy," a portrayal of heaving surf by Jay Connoway; "Low Tide" a picture of docks, clearly defined by Walter Farndon; "Still-Life No. 25," a well-poised composition by Robert Brackman; "Fisherman's Cove," a luminous landscape by Constance Cochrane; "Peggy's Cove," by Arthur Covey, and a most painstakingly made still-life, "Bottles—Old and New," by George Paterson Love.

The water colors display a variety of moods. Some aquarelles look like colored wood-block prints, some like pen drawings, and some, such as "Greenbottles and Fish" by Carl Tait (recipient of water color prize) possesses those qualities that are peculiar to this medium, fluidity, translucency, and spontaneity. Outstanding contributions come from Vladimir Pavlosky, Howard Cook, Andrew Wyeth, Hilda Belcher, Alexander Bower, William Jewell, A. Lassell Ripley, Harry Leith-Ross, Alice Harmon Shaw, Y. Edward Soderberg, Melvyn E. Watts, and Arthur Covey.

* * *

In the small graphic art exhibition awards go to Ernest W. Watson for a color print, "January," and to Doel Reed for an aquatint, "Romanza." The latter is a beautifully designed study of figures in black-and-white. The prints vary from the miniature manner of John Taylor Arms, an exemplar of meticulous draughtsmanship, or the freely spun lineaments of William Auerbach-Levy, to a geometrically designed lithograph by Louis Lozowick. The wood-engraving, "Summer Storm," by Thomas W. Nason, reveals once again the superb craftsmanship of one of our greatest living wood-engravers.

Whoever visits the Currier Gallery of Art will have the opportunity of seeing a handsome painted relief of the "Madonna and Child" by the Renaissance master, Antonio Rossellino. It was modeled devotedly, and charmingly decorated with color and a floral background. Other gratifying exhibits include specimens of Colonial furniture, glass, and textiles; also loan displays of basketry and pottery by American Indians.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in, French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded.)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—"Cavalcade of America"; Recording.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Edward Arnold On Air Tonight As T. Roosevelt

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Edward Arnold, portrayer of many a historical character on the screen, is to play a vocal "portrait" of "Theodore Roosevelt, Man of Action," an original story by Robert L. Richards, on tonight's "Cavalacade of America," NBC-WBZ, 8.

Edward G. Robinson is to be starred in one of his "Big Town" stories entitled "What America Means to You," in tonight's "Victory Theater" program, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings Kreisler's "Stars in My Eyes," Crist's "Some Day, Some Way," Popper's "Gavotte," and Strauss's "Tales from the Vienna Woods." The orchestra, under Alfred Wallenstein, plays Strauss's "Village Swallows," Moszkowski's "Malagueña," and the "Aragonaise" from Massenet's "Le Cid," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, makes his second guest appearance on "Great Artists Series," when he sings the aria from "Comus" by Arne; "Vision Fugitive," from Massenet's "Hérodiade"; Wolfe's "Gwine to Hebb'n," and "My Message," by d'Hardelot. The orchestra, with Donald Voorhees conducting, plays Brahm's Hungarian Dance No. 5, and the Waltzes from Kalman's "Riviera Girl," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., speaks on "Politics or Petroleum," MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Calendar of Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library — Lithographics by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 3.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

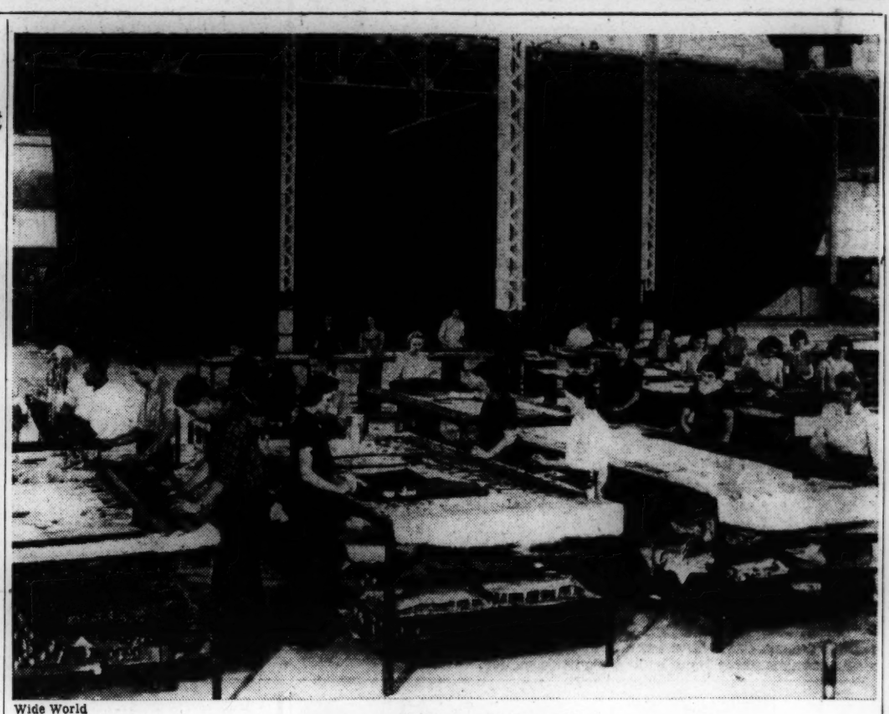
Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge — Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through summer.

Museum of Fine Arts — Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and environment (Special Exhibition Galleries), to Sept. 13. Bronze Fountain attributed to Germain Pilon, French 16th Century; Color prints and dry points by Mary Cassatt; Twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier; photographs by Stieglitz (Print Department), through August. Museum School Alumni Exhibition of paintings and sculpture (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery), through August.



Wide World

Barrage Balloon Is Tested

At the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's plant in Fall River, Mass., a completed barrage balloon is given an inflation test. In the foreground are employees working on and assembling parts of a second balloon. Many of the plant's employees are women. This plant has been awarded a joint Army and Navy "E" production award for achievement.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association — Exhibition of Model Aircraft.

Lowell: Whistler House — Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum — Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Exhibit of pictures by Susan Ricker Know. Through Aug. 26.

Hanover: Dartmouth College, Carpenter Gallery—Second annual exhibition of the N. H. Art Association. Through Aug. 23.

Manchester: The Colrier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Aug. 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Parkhurst Protests Article Derogatory to Boston Port

Boston's port is now loading ships with ability and dispatch which compares favorably with any other United States port, Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, declared in a letter to the editor of a national monthly magazine not sold on newsstands, he disclosed today.

Mr. Parkhurst was protesting against an article in the June issue of the publication entitled "Who Should Get the Ships?" because Boston was specifically mentioned "in terms quite inaccurate and derogatory to the situation actually existing here." No other American port is named in the article, in terms good or bad, Mr. Parkhurst stated.

Apparently the article "harks back" to late 1941 and early 1942 "when there was a certain amount of confusion and difficulty" here in handling Lend-Lease shipments to Russia," Mr. Parkhurst wrote, pointing out that "certain labor matters which caused concern at that time have been completely clarified."

"If the whole history of what happened in connection with the Russian movement through Boston could be given at this time, it would make interesting reading, and it would prove there were factors other than the longshore situation which brought about the transfer of Russian shipments elsewhere," Mr. Parkhurst's letter stated.

"An interesting inquiry could also be made as to how efficient the handling of the Russian movement was after it left here for other ports," the letter adds. "In view of the fact that Boston is now operating efficiently and up to reasonable capacity, I regret that in the interests of accuracy and fair dealing, an attempt was not made to check conditions as they now are at Boston.

"An entirely erroneous impression has been given in that the public, and particularly that part of the public who are concerned with the proper handling of materials through the ports, are led to the conclusion that Boston is almost an outlaw port, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is anything but that, and is, in fact, an increasingly important port."

Adding to Sheep

Plans to increase flocks of sheep in New Brunswick and appreciably expand wool production are being sponsored by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

Break in Political Ranks Noted in Primary Campaign

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 17 — Maine's political front, unprecedently calm with election less than a month distant, has developed one unique situation that has some political observers puzzled and which appears to reveal a wide-open difference of opinion within high Democratic ranks.

The situation came into the open last week when George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker and businessman who aspires to be elected Democratic Governor of Maine, declared in a State-wide broadcast: "Scorn the man who says we must have a Democrat or a Republican in office or else the nation is lost."

As a result of this remark by Mr. Lane some persons are wondering how a previous statement of Fulton J. Redman, who is likewise a Democrat and campaigning side by side with Mr. Lane in opposition to United States Senator Wallace H. White, fits into the picture. Only the other day, Mr. Redman, with equal vehemence, told the electorate that anything except a Democratic sweep at the polls would be interpreted by this nation's enemies as a slap at the Administration and its war program. For the good of this nation, he called for election of Democrats.

Gleefully, Republicans have hopped on this evident discrepancy in the views of two leading Democratic candidates for high office. Others wonder if it illustrates once more a failure of the Maine Democratic party to pull together—a failure that has occurred too often for the success of the Party in Maine. It would appear to indicate a difference of opinion between Mr. Lane and Mr. Redman that party leaders might well iron out before it goes any farther. Some believe Mr. Lane's statement was an effort to counteract unfavorable editorial comment aroused by Mr. Redman's statements on the subject and a direct appeal for Republican votes. As a matter of fact, political shrewdness would seem to lean toward Mr. Lane's position, bearing in mind that no Democrat can be elected in Maine unless a majority of his support comes from the Republican side of the fence.

At any rate, the situation has given the people something to talk about in an otherwise issueless campaign.

Wood as Fuel

Meanwhile, even the campaign excitement in the First District appears to have evaporated. Here interest had centered upon the entrance of former Governor Brann into the First District as the Democratic Congressional nominee, but, typical of the interest being shown in the election, Mr. Brann did not register in the district in time to vote for himself. As a voter in Lewiston he can vote for Mr. Lane, Mr. Redman, and the Androscoggin County ticket, but not for himself.

With the seriousness of the fuel shortage apparently not much nearer solution as September approaches, Maine people are beginning to look to their woodlands as a source of important fuel for the approaching winter. Farmers are urged to cut more wood and cut earlier and home owners are urged to place early orders for such wood. Wood cutters and dealers face several problems not the least of these is a labor shortage. It is reported to be increasingly difficult to get men to cut wood and those available are demanding high wages.

Accordingly, Maine wood dealers have been protesting to the State Office of Price Administration that price ceilings on hard cord wood for fuel, fixed as of last March, no longer are fair. They declare they cannot operate profitably under the March ceiling. Their appeals to the OPA brought some results in the form of a hardwood fuel survey aimed to obtain for OPA a factual picture of the situation throughout the State. With the aid of A. D. Nutting, Extension Forester of the University of Maine, OPA is surveying the situation.

Kegs From Rumrunners Added to Maine Salvage

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP) —Cans and kegs seized from rum runners of prohibition days have been added to the scrap metal Maine is collecting for the war effort.

The containers included three- and six-gallon containers used by bootleggers to run Belgian alcohol from islands of Nova Scotia into this country. They were turned over to the Portland Salvage Committee by William G. Cummings, Federal Alcohol Tax Investigator.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns"; vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Brad Reynolds, Tenor.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9)
3:00 p. m.—Marching Along.
3:15 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: Boston Braves at New York Baseball game.
5:15 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Paul V. McNutt, News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Rider" drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Austin Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arthur Revere's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Information Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.75mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth — "The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck. Starring Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Out of the Frying Pan," by Francis Swann, with Sally O'Neill. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Friday at 2:15.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg from "Tannhäuser"..Wagner
Overture, "The Hebrides" ("Fingal's Cave") .....Mendelssohn
Twelve Contredanses ..... Beethoven
Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet "Sylvia" ... Delibes
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 2, in C minor .... Rachmaninoff
I. Moderato
II. Adagio sostenuto
III. Allegro scherzando
Soloist: Selma Kramer.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Girl Must Live," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Thomas Mitchell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time," 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "House Master," Otto Kruger, Phillips Holmes. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Beyond the Blue Horizon." Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount — "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush." Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:55, 5:30, 8:05, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:35.

Scollay — "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater — "Dr. Josef Ranald," "Travel Picture," "Women in Photography," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand - Huntington Avenue — "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Small Town Deb,' Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Telepix — "Heroic Sevastopol." "Eskimo Bride," "Robert Benchley," "Quiz Kids," "Food for Defense," color cartoons and 30 minutes of late news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. Continuous.

Uptown—"I was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishow. 2:40, 5:40, 8:20. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Robert Preston, Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Raid by Night." "Meet the Mob," Zazu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2, Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Wolf Man." Claude Rains, Ralph Bellamy. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "My Gal Sall," Rita Hayworth. 1:45, 7:45. "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 9:35.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 5:04, 7:52. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:34, 6:22, 9:06.
Cleveland Circle: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.
Harvard: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
University: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Short Subjects. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:55 a. m., 2:55. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:32, 6:32
Codman Square: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Elgeston: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2:17, 8:26. "Murder in the Big House." 2:10, 7, 10:03.
Park: "In Old California." John Wayne. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Wise Guy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "They All Kissed the Bride," Melvyn Douglas, Joan Crawford. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: 'Saboteur," R. Cummings. P. Lane. "Tanks a Million." 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. 1:55, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:35, 9:40.
Strand: 'Juke Girl." Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:25, "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:50. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:35, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 3:50, 8:15. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "40,000 Horsemen." "Crooked Circle," James Gleason, Zazu Pitts. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tuttles of Tahiti." Charles Laughton. "Remember Pearl Harbor." 2, 8.
Strand: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent of the Klondike," Brod Crawford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Dumbo." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Riders of the Timberline," with Hopalong Cassidy. 2:09, 7:54. "This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 3:15, 8:58.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. "Butch Minds the Baby," Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge Corner: "Remarkable Andrew." William Holden, Ellen Drew. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "The Falcon Takes Over." George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

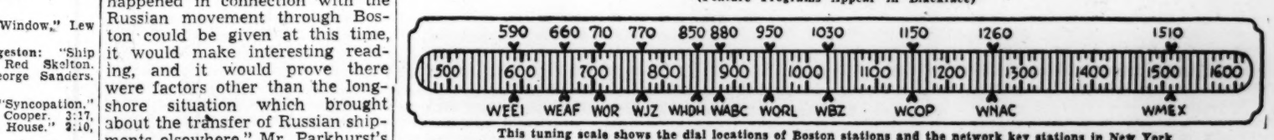
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Reagan. "Delinquent Parents," Doris Weston. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:47, 8:08. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Marching Along	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 Brush Creek Way	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves at New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "The Family Front"	15 Mins. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness";	York Baseball Game	Talk; Ahern'n Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Boston Braves at New	Dance Matinee
4:30 Giants of Freedom	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	York Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
4:45 Swing Time Award	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves at New	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	York Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
5:15 Follies; "Post"	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00 News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Paul V. McNutt, Talk	March to Victory
7:15 Melody Weavers	"Major Hoople"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Music; News
7:30 Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Political Talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It Girls"
7:45 Orchestra		News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Tango Favorites
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"; music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Mary Speaks, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; S. Ortega	"WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
9:00 Theater: "Big Town"; Drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	"Great Artists" John Charles Thomas; Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Faces From the Classical Album"
9:15	Treasury Show	News Service		
9:30 Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz program	Classical Album
9:45 Freddy Martin's Or.	Forum; Comedians	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program		Classical Album
10:00 "An American in England"; drama	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm. Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15 Civilian Defense	"Salute to American Way."	"Alias John Freedom"	Rep. Fred Hartley, Jr..	Dance orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Salute to American Way."	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free"; Interviewer	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	"News Here and Abroad"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service		Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Musical Clock	Organ music; garden talk	
7:15 Recorded music	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious service; News	Reveille Roundup	music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry		News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss, Int.; Music	Al Ferry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	The Breakfast Club	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Jump Time"	The Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue; organ	Variety Hour
9:45 Hymn recital	The Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Variety Hour
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BB

State Auditor Questions Legality of Some Acts of State Safety Committee

Saltonstall Orders Changes In Public Safety Committee

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today ordered Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission on Administration and Finance, to effect whatever changes are necessary to correct conditions in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, sharply criticized by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, in an audit of the Committee's accounts.

The Governor acted after receipt of the lengthy audit which he turned over to Mr. Foster for study. Mr. Foster was instructed, in a letter from the Governor, to confer with J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, to make any correction necessary.

The Governor added that he had "the utmost confidence in the men running the committee." In addition, he said he was "perfectly confident there was no misfeasance in office."

Spokesmen for the State Safety Committee said today the Committee is "studying" Auditor Buckley's report, and will submit a reply to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Refusing to discuss the charges publicly, Committee members said they "do not want to make a public battle of the affair."

The spokesman gave no indication of how long it would be necessary to study the report.

The Auditor's specific charges included the following:

1. Legal authority for previous acts of the Governor's Committee on Public Safety is questionable.

2. The appropriation granted to this Committee by the Legislature for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1942, has been expended in less than seven months.

3. This Committee has ignored available Civil Service lists in making appointments.

4. Salary increases and promotions have been granted within a few months by this Committee to non-Civil Service employees that would require many years for regular Civil Service employees to attain.

Lack of Pay Roll Supervision

5. Lack of proper pay roll records have resulted in checks being drawn for persons who were absent from duty and also for persons who never reported for duty.

6. Illegal employment of a member of the General Court.

7. Instructions and regulations governing the payment of travel expenses have been violated by the Committee.

8. Hotel invoices have been paid in violation of the General Laws.

9. The Committee has been wasteful and inefficient in the use of telephone and telegraph services.

10. The Committee has made little attempt to establish control over personal use of telephone and telegraph service.

11. Because of inefficient records maintained by this Committee a telephone bill amounting to $1,016.25 was paid twice.

12. The Committee has ignored State regulations governing the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment.

13. Purchases of matrices have been made in violation of Chapter 419 of the Acts of 1938.

14. Comptroller's regulations relative to receipt of goods have been violated.

15. No control maintained over State property after purchase.

16. The Committee has engaged the services of consultants which are questioned.

Opens Hole in Ceiling

17. The Committee has, through an agent, who is also a paid employee of the Committee, entered into two contracts with private business concerns, which will permit these private manufacturers to evade the ceiling prices set by the Federal Office of Civilian Defense.

18. The Committee has sold various types of insignia at a profit to local volunteer defense workers and has agreed to return those profits to the manufacturers.

19. The Committee has sold various mandatory types of insignia to local volunteer workers and at the same time has paid for their own from state appropriations.

20. In the handling of the funds of the Insignia Fund the Committee has illegally pledged the credit of the Commonwealth.

21. The sales of insignia were steered by this Committee to the manufacturers with whom the Committee had contracts.

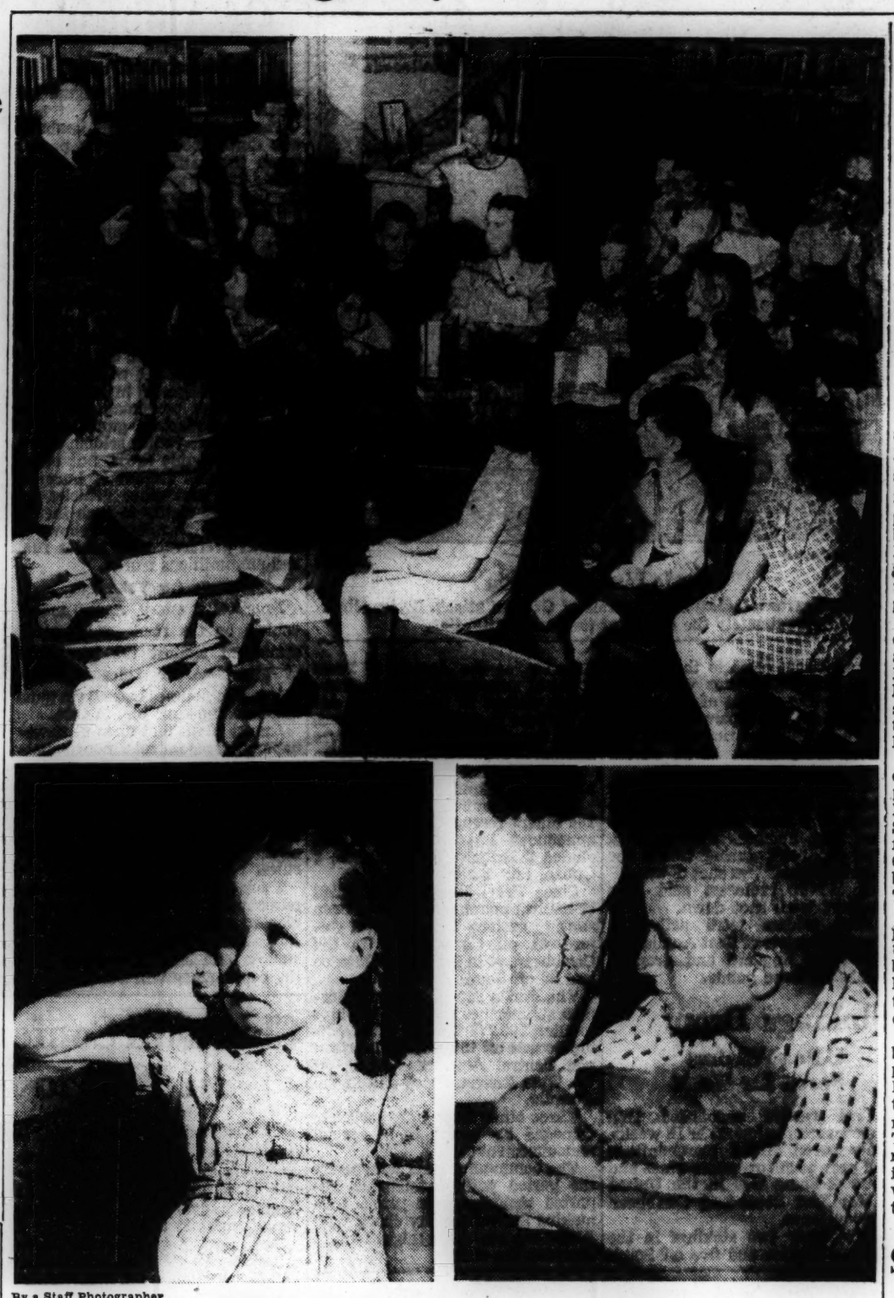
22. Because of the inadequate records of the Insignia Fund transactions prior to March 26, 1942, it was impossible to make detailed audit of the income transactions.

23. Checks have been drawn on the Insignia Fund which were not accounted for and which have not been satisfactorily explained.

24. An unaccounted for difference amounting to $1,029.90 exists in the funds of the Insignia Fund.

25. There is no purpose served by the existence of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps corporation and it is recommended that it be dissolved.

26. Profits are made on items sold to members of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.



By a Staff Photographer

Summertime Recreation of Interesting Type

Upper—Children at Lower Mills (Dorchester) branch of Boston Public Library listening to John J. Cronan, the story-teller. Lower right—Thomas R. Middleton and his dog Pete—faithful attendants at story hours at Lower Mills Library. Lower left—Joan Murray, one of enthusiastic audience at Story Hour in Lower Mills Library.

Story-Tellers at Boston Library Keep Right On in Vacation

Defense work instead of Deer Isle was the summer choice of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan, much-loved story-tellers of the Boston Public Library. Instead of starting for Maine at the beginning of the vacation period, as they usually do, they decided to volunteer their services for a period of five weeks, so that Greater Boston children who have to stay at home might have a weekly story hour.

How much in the nature of "defense" is this understanding work among the children, especially in the tenement districts, is evident in reports from branch librarians and in such letters as Jeanne's which reads, "I came from Lithuania. In those schools people did not come and tell us stories. . . . I am very grateful to you for coming and telling us stories."

A little boy wrote recently, "I can hardly express myself with the comforting hours you have given us. I have been to the library and I love it. I would like to read the book called 'The Glory of the Seas.' I want to join the Navy when I grow up. That poem that you brought was good."

Rush for Books Mentioned

Each story told is planned to lead the children to the library shelves, to borrow and read the books. The rush for the volumes, at the end of the story hour, shows how interest has been stimulated. Mr. and Mrs. Cronan, who have been introducing children to the best literature, in their library and school work, for more than 30 years, experimented this year with a story hour once a week in an empty school building in Roslindale. This was for the benefit of children who found the distance to the nearest library too far to walk.

The School Department had arranged to have a substantial deposit of books delivered once a week from the Public Library to the Seaver School, during the vacation period and agreed to a story hour on that day, in the basement where the books were to be distributed.

Although the hour set was 11 in the morning, by 9:30 the children had filled up the benches and were sitting on the cement floor, waiting for Mr. and Mrs. Cronan to come. About 100 children have attended that story hour each week.

Other Branches Open

Some of the other branches of the Boston Public Library where the story-telling has continued during the summer are those at Jamaica Plain, Lower Mills, and South Boston. There have also been story hours at the Central Library, in Copley Square. As one lad put it in a letter of gratitude, "We all beam with joy and delight when we see you outside our door. One of my favorite stories is Rikki Tikki Tavi. When you told it to us it had me on ends."

Frequently Mrs. Margaret Powers, who is Mrs. Cronan's sister and also one of the Library's story-tellers, has joined in the volunteer summer work. She, too, is greeted with enthusiasm by the children.

P. P. S.

Sugar Stamp No. 8 Good for 5 Pounds At One Purchase

By the Associated Press

Sugar ration stamp No. 8 will be good for five pounds of sugar in the 10-week period beginning Aug. 23 and ending Oct. 31, the Office of Price Administration announced at Washington over the week end.

While not changing the basic ration of one half pound a person a week, it will enable consumers to make purchases in larger units and facilitate the disposal of five, 10- and 25-pound packages.

Packages of these sizes were put up before the start of rationing and processers have had difficulty marketing any substantial part of them because ration stamps to date have been good for one-or two-pound purchases. Unless this sugar is sold, the OPA said, it would have to be repacked, causing an "undesirable waste of labor and materials."

Stamps Nos. 6 and 7, each good for two pounds of sugar, may be used until midnight, Aug. 22. Stamp No. 7 gave the consumer a two-pound bonus.

New World's Rivet Record Set Up at Todd-Bath Yard

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP)—Although forced to stop work before his eight hour day was completed, Henry J. Dionne of Brunswick established on Aug. 15 a new world's record by driving 3,701 rivets in seven hours and 37 minutes at the Todd-Bath shipyard here.

War Industry Seeks Women College Grads

Through the newly organized War Information Bureau for Women College Graduates, set up under the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, it is hoped to provide war industries with a roster of technically trained women ready to step into the jobs of men drafted into the service, Mrs. Marion Piez, head of the Bureau, explained today.

The Bureau is not to function as an employment service, according to Mrs. Piez, but simply as a clearing house of information where the needs of local industry and available college talent, ready to fill those needs, may be brought together.

College graduates will be given details of the plan through their colleges, she said, and no applications will be received at the Bureau itself.

The Bureau is in the process of ascertaining from local war factories their present or prospective needs for technically trained women.

The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, under Lincoln Filene as Regional Adviser, is at the same time compiling a list of college women who might be available for war jobs immediately, or upon completion of refresher courses.

Information from these two sources will be filed with the War Work Information Bureau, and factories calling for college-trained women will be furnished with a roster of available talent in their localities.

While up to the present time, New England factories have not taken women into industry in great numbers as have factories in other sections of the country, it is anticipated that they will be greatly in demand here in the near future.

Mrs. Piez expects to have knowledge within a week or two of just what local industries will want in the way of feminine skill, and also their requirements as to age, etc.

250 City Boys Swoop Down On 'Jupoco'

Camp Jupoco, the Boston Junior Police Camp in the Blue Hills Reservation, Milton, rang with the lusty cheers of more than 250 boys this morning as the youngsters piled out of the convoy of busses which had brought them into Camp from Mattapan Square.

The boys will remain at the Camp a week, at no expense either to the City of Boston, which sponsors the Camp through the Police Department, or to the boys, themselves, or their parents. Finances for the week's outing come from proceeds of the Junior Police Jubilee, held earlier this year at the Boston Garden. So, even if a boy shouldn't have proper clothing for the week at Camp, this, too, will be provided at no cost to him.

Ordinarily, the Camp has been open all summer, accommodating about 5,000 boys in weekly groups. But, this year, the Army and the National Guard have occupied the site until now, leaving only the last two weeks of August for the Junior Police.

Because of this, many members of the Junior Police have gone to private camps, the Knights of Pythias Kiddie Kamp at Miles Standish Forest accommodating from 30 to 50 each week, and the Cedar Crest Camp at Green Harbor, Mass., taking care of another 75.

Those who now will enjoy camp privileges this week and next at the Blue Hills reservation have been carefully selected by the police officers in their various districts, and comprise those considered as needing the vacation most.

This evening, the campers will be entertained by the Police Department quartet and by the Police dancers. During the week, there will be games, sports, swimming, and general camp activities. Those who went to Camp this morning will return to their homes in Boston on Saturday, and next week another group will head for the Jupoco Canmp.

Sermon Excerpts From Pulpits Of Boston Churches

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Hillyer H. Straton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich., at Tremont Temple (Baptist):

The only hope for a just and durable peace lies in man's realization of the vision of the new day, promised by Jesus. When that day comes, God will be recognized as the father of all mankind, sin will be vanquished, and men will live together as brothers.

That new day of Christ will be ushered in when men accept the words and teachings of Jesus.

The Rev. Dr. Oscar Edward Maurer, pastor of the First Church of Christ Center Church, New Haven, Conn., at King's Chapel (Unitarian):

Faith is a song in the night—not a glamorous summer night, but a cold, stormy winter night.

Faith is the ability to carry on in the face of adverse circumstances which would make it logical to surrender. It is not speculation, it is inspiration. It is not an explanation of the night; it is the spirit which enables us to sing in spite of the night.

The Very Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Beekman, dean of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, at St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal):

The wartime role of the church is not a refuge for the unrealistic, but a leader of those willing and able to face the fact that destruction of Christianity is the aim of the Axis.

The 20-year pacifist crusade, led largely by churchmen, weakened the authority of the Church. . . . Immediate action is necessary to revive the Church Militant to lead a militant people in a righteous cause.

Pearl Harbor Asks More Men To Keep Fighting Ships in Trim

War Activities in New England

Skilled Craftsmen Needed—More New England workmen are needed to repair or overhaul fighting ships and airplanes at Pearl Harbor, the United States Employment Service office in Boston announced today.

Skilled shipbuilding, shipfitting, and aviation craftsmen are needed at once to help the Pacific Fleet push back the Japanese tide, the announcement said. The United States Employment Service is helping the Civil Service Commission recruit men for the job.

"News of the Solomon Islands and Kiska Bay engagements, following the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, emphasizes the importance of the civil personnel at Pearl Harbor, where the salvage work following the Dec. 7 sneak attack has been accomplished in half the time originally estimated and where ships then given up for lost have been reclaimed for fighting ships," the Manager said.

"Wage rates at Pearl Harbor are higher today than they were in January," he continued, "but we know that it was patriotism rather than the pay envelopes which induced thousands of New England workers to volunteer in January to use welding torch or monkey wrench to help the Navy fight the Japs."

Among those needed are a number of shipfitter helpers as well as journeymen, craftsmen and helpers in a wide range of aviation and ship jobs, with wages up to $1.49 an hour according to the work, the United States Employment Service Manager pointed out in asking men who can meet the qualifications and who are willing to sign up here to help America's fighting forces have full equipment in fighting trim to avenge Pearl Harbor.

For the helper positions, men in 1-A Selective Service classifications will not be considered, he explained, while all will be required to establish good physical condition and general suitability for important war service appointments.

Heard on Furlough—First class private at home where mother is a Waac officer: "I know you're a captain, but you're still Ma to me; so hurry up, I'm hungry."

Awards for N. E. Plants—Ten New England plants were included in a list of 46 issued today by the War Department to receive the Army-Navy production award in recognition of outstanding performance on war work. They were: Blanchard Machine Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Cambridge Screw Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Cummings Machine Works, Boston, Mass.; Cushman Chuck Company, Hartford, Conn.; Hanson-Whitney Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.; Heald Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.; Leland-Gifford Co., Worcester, Mass.; Reed-Prentice Corp., Worcester, Mass.; Rivett Lathe and Grinder, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Southwest Boat Corp., Southwest Harbor, Maine.

Anti-Fifth Column—A war game, climaxing a Command Post Exercise already under way, will be conducted Aug. 28 through Aug. 30 in a test of the First Service Command's preparations for defense of New England against fifth columnists and enemy raiders. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Service Commander, announcing the maneuvers, said they were intended also to further the training of security troops, including the State Guard, and to co-ordinate all agencies concerned and test the communications net.

"By various assumed situations, the command post exercise will require participants in the exercise to make decisions as if hostile elements were actually operating in New England, and, based upon those decisions, to set plans into execution and carry into operation effective remedial measures to counteract them," the announcement said.

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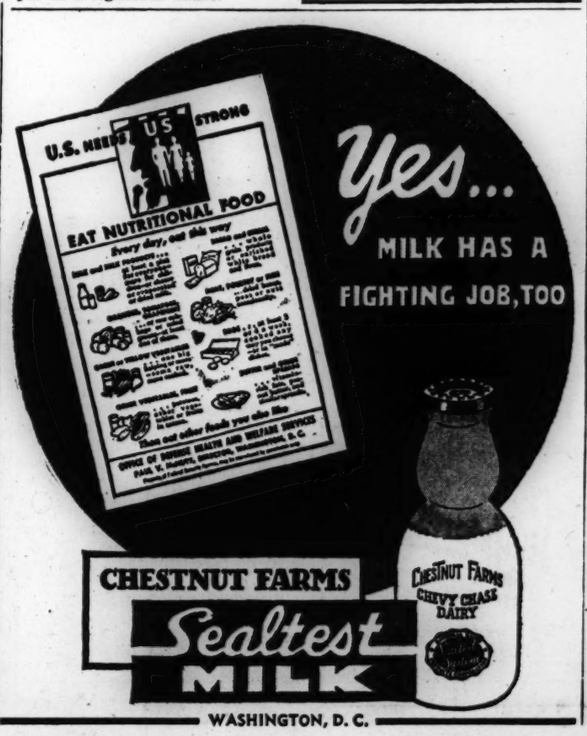

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Germans Claim Entire Don Bend Is Captured

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from the ruins of the Maikop oil fields toward their next petroleum producing area at Grozny.

A Russian communiqué, however, reported a heavy toll of new Nazi manpower and material thrown into the assault southeast of Kletskaya and northeast of Kotelnikovski against the flanks of the fortified line guarding Stalingrad.

Battlefront dispatches said the Germans pushed forward at tremendous cost in the Kletskaya salient, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, but were held firmly at the Kotelnikovski flank, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

In the Caucasus, extending Axis lines appeared checked on the Krasnodar flank where the Germans are thrusting toward the port of Novorossisk, but they stretched even farther to the southeast along the rail and oil pipeline toward Grozny and the Caspian.

The Russians reported fighting southeast of Mineralnye Vody, 140 miles from Grozny.

Oil Installations Wrecked at Maikop

In acknowledging the loss of Maikop, they said that the valuable oil installations of that area, which produced 7 per cent of Russia's petroleum, had been blasted to worthlessness.

The German Fascists, who expected with the capture of Maikop to enrich themselves at the expense of Soviet oil, have miscalculated, said the Russian dispatches. They did not get Soviet oil and will not get it.

On other sectors of the front no essential changes took place.

During the week ended Aug. 15 the Germans lost 369 airplanes, the Russians said. Their own loss in the same period was said to be 241 planes.

During Aug. 15, Russian units in various sections of the front were said to have destroyed or damaged about 30 German tanks, destroyed railway trains, and sunk a transport ship of about 3,000 tons.

In the area southeast of Kletskaya, Russian troops were reported to be waging strong defensive engagements with the enemy.

In the area of Mineralnye, Vody, Russian troops, under pressure of numerically superior enemy forces, retreated to new positions and continued fighting.

In the Voronezh area, Russian troops repulsed attacks of enemy forces which were attempting to regain defense lines which they had lost in previous engagements.

On the western bank of the Don, large enemy forces launched an attack and broke into a populated place. Stubborn street fighting is going on.

Kokoda Lost?

Japanese Reported Victor in Skirmish

The Australian Radio quoted its correspondent Robert Williams as reporting today that the latest communiqué of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters indicated the "apparent loss" of Kokoda and the retirement of Allied troops to new positions a few miles south of it.

CBS reported the text as follows:

"Our correspondent Robert Williams says the patrol skirmishes, reported in the communiqué, took place a few miles south of Kokoda, and their locality indicates that our forces have taken up new positions.

"He says undue importance should not be attached to the apparent loss of Kokoda, which is only a group of huts.

"The main Allied defense line in this area is still based on the Owen Stanley Range, and so far all action has been in open country."

While United States Marines were believed to be extending bridgeheads already won in hard fighting in the Solomons, actual developments in that theater were hidden by official silence.

No reference to the situation there was contained in the daily communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters, which was devoted largely to a report of a new Allied bombing attack on Japanese-occupied Timor.

Sortie in Flying: Raid by One Plane

By the British Information Service

New York, Aug. 17

The term "sortie" — used recently in connection with United States Air Force operations in Egypt and Europe—is not synonymous with "raid" or "sweep," it is disclosed by British official sources here.

It is a technical term that is used strictly as a statistical measure to denote a single operational flight by one aircraft, it is explained. Thus a 1,000-plane night bombing raid represents 1,000 sorties.

Quiet Confidence Found in Australia

There was evidence, however, of quiet confidence in Australian circles, whose attitude was reflected by William H. Hughes, a member of the Pacific War Council, in a speech at Sydney Sunday in which he acclaimed the Solomon Islands offensive as "a revelation of the strength of our ally, America."

"It has been shown," he said, "that man for man the Japanese are not equal to the United States Marines."

The Japanse Radio continued to broadcast sweeping claims of victory in the Solomons, which it failed to reconcile with the admission that "the battle is continuing between our forces and American Marines who have succeeded in landing."

Relegating this fact to the background, a Tokyo broadcast made much of an Imperial Headquarters communiqué reporting that Japanese submarines had sunk 10 Allied vessels totaling 90,000 tons in Australian waters during the latter part of July and the first part of August.

There was no confirmation of the Japanese claim from any Allied source.

The Allied announcement of the air attack on Timor said merely that large fires had been started in a Japanese-occupied town on the southeast coast and that all the planes participating had returned safely to base, despite heavy fire from enemy antiaircraft batteries.

The Melbourne Herald reported that Allied troops still were operating in the interior of Timor, and speculated that the almost daily Allied bombing attacks were intend partly to assist them.

Middle East:

U. S. Air Pilots To Fight as Unit

The first group of United States Army Air Force fighter pilots to serve in the western desert has been withdrawn after several days of intensive training with Royal Air Force squadrons in which they saw plenty of action.

When they return to combat in the Middle East arena it will be as members of complete American Air Force fighter squadrons, ready to apply under their own insignia the lessons learned from the British. They will fly the latest the United States has to offer in the way of pursuit planes.

British light bombers, attempting to stop supplies reaching General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel off the North African coast, attacked enemy shipping again Sunday and scored direct hits on lighters, a British communiqué announced.

RAF bombers also attacked Marshal Rommel's lines of communication in the desert, bombing motor convoys as Axis fighters attempted to drive them off, the bulletin said.

Aerial forays carried out Sunday by the British swelled the record of successes credited to the RAF in the past week, both in battering the Axis ashore and afloat and in sending out waves of land-based fighters to drive off enemy planes attacking a big British Mediterranean convoy.

RAF spokesman said 13 enemy bombers were shot down by British fighters winging into the battle from island bases and that RAF Spitfires' air superiority over Malta gave the convoy comparative freedom for the last leg of the voyage to that island base with vital new supplies.

The Italian High Command reported that German fighter planes had shot down 14 British aircraft in dogfights over the Egyptian Front and declared Axis land forces had captured a number of British prisoners in an intensification of patrol activity.

Raids on France:

American Pilots Fly With Canadian Unit

United States Army fighters, flying wing to wing with a Canadian squadron, made a long sweep over France over the week end, a communiqué announced.

With the Royal Air Force they also participated in convoy patrols and in interception sorties.

The United States communiqué, the fourth to be issued from the European theater of operations, offered no details of the varied activities of the Americans and other sources declined to amplify the bald announcement.

The RCAF pilots, who after nearly three years of war know the air over France as well as over their own airdromes and who know the tricks of the Luftwaffe, apparently kept close to the Americans. The sweep thus was something in the nature of an educational flight in preparation for the day when all-American units will strike independent blows at the Axis.

Sunday night British bombers renewed attacks on Western Germany. The force was of moderate size. Five bombers were missing after the raids during which one German fighter was shot down.

A Berlin radiocast said four bombers were shot down.

Nazi raiders were active in coastal districts of East Anglia and Northwest England and dropped bombs at three points.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Black arrows indicate main points of German attack. Broken lines show approximately the course of the main battle line.

Sinkings Drop:

U-Boat Victims Seven for Week

Last week's announced ship losses were the lowest in 16 weeks. Only seven Allied merchantmen fell prey to enemy submarines and none of these was in the United States East Coast and Caribbean convoy lanes.

With only two sinkings in the Gulf of Mexico and five off South America, as the Associated Press count of announced wartime merchant victims in the Western Atlantic rose to 426, indications were that the undersea raiders were shifting southward and away from the supply lines now guarded by naval vessels and aircraft.

Fifty-six seamen were killed and 134 others rescued in the sinkings announced last week which included 2 British craft, 2 Dutch, 2 Cuban, and 1 Norwegian.

Since Pearl Harbor, 171 Allied or neutral merchantmen have been sunk in eastern United States waters, 41 off Canada, 139 in the Caribbean, 43 in the Gulf of Mexico and 32 off South America.

The Berlin report was that German submarines had sunk 19 ships totaling 105,772 tons and two sailing vessels off the North American and Central American coasts, off the West African coast, and in the Atlantic.

Three other ships were seriously damaged by torpedoes, a special announcement said.

The communiqué did not specify the period within which the reported sinkings took place, thus making impossible any check with Allied reports which might tend to disprove the claims.

Air Successes Please Capital As U. S. Planes Are Criticized

Continued from Page 1

commanders are conferring on the assignments to be given the Flying Fortresses and the Liberators. Today's story confirms Mr. White's report that the British would prefer to use their Lancaster, Manchester, Stirling and Halifax bombers for the work against Germany, while using the American four-engine jobs for coastal and Atlantic patrol work.

General Arnold, however, would seem to disagree with London on some points. He declared that "the British have called the B-24—the Consolidated Liberator — bomber one of the finest military aircraft yet produced. While it is true that the bomb loads carried by the B-17 —the Flying Fortress—and B-24 bombers are less than those which can be carried by the new British four-engine bombers, their range is far greater.

Built for Distance

"The American bombers were built with an eye to vast distances while the British ships were designed for and have been used in the European war, almost exclusively, with the German industrial centers as their principal targets," said General Arnold. "The American bombers also have been designed for daylight bombing of specific military targets—a mission which demands greater speed and gun-power than any type of night bombing."

Speaking of American aircraft generally, General Arnold asserted that "a great deal of it is better than good; it is superior in quality and performance."

Pointing out that in almost every air engagement in the Pacific the enemy had had the advantage of greater numbers, General Arnold revealed that 1,010 Army planes had fought with 1,459 Japanese planes to date and that 190 enemy planes had been bagged against an American loss of 104. These figures do not include the achievements of the American Volunteer Group—Flying Tigers — in China and Burma, which would greatly increase the American advantage, since the A. V. G. is reported to have taken a toll of about four to one.

Hepburn's Estimate

In referring to American naval successes in the Pacific, Admiral Hepburn said that in putting the enemy's tonnage losses at perhaps five to one, the United States Navy was including its own losses at Pearl Harbor.

The admiral added, however, that "most of the damage done there—at Pearl Harbor—had been repaired."

"And one thing you want to remember," he said, "is that we are very conservative in our claims. When we say a ship is sunk, she's sunk."

Among the instances cited by General Arnold as proving the all-around quality of American aircraft is the following:

"A communiqué from General Stilwell reports that 10 Jap Zeros were shot down by United States Army Air Forces fighters in the course of Japanese attacks on Hengyang on July 30 and 31. On July 30, 27 Zeros attacked Hengyang. They were met by American fighters, which shot down four Japs without any loss to themselves. On the following day 35 zeros repeated the attack. They were engaged by 13 P-40's and the American pilots shot down six Japanese planes, destruction of which was confirmed. It is believed that three others were shot down. No United States planes or pilots were lost in either of these engagements.

"Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of United States Army Air Forces in China, has been quoted in nc wreports from Chungking as declaring that the new Zeros, of which 15 have been shot down over Hengyang, are far better than the old ones, but inferior to our planes, and it will take at least two years before the Japs are able to construct anything equaling our newest."

Spain With the Axis If War Came Later?

MADRID, Aug. 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer wrote in a Hitler youth publication that if the war had begun a few years later, "liberated Spain" would be on the side of the Axis.

The article, republished prominently by the Spanish press, said Republican Spain would have been aligned with the democracies had the war begun a few years earlier. Señor Suñer is a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish Government.

The present war, he wrote, was not one for "idle spectators" and no nation was able to remain indifferent. He accused Britain and France of cutting down Spain's power in the past.

'17-'18 Draft Records Open for Fee of $1

WASHINGTON ,Aug. 17 (AP) — The Census Bureau announced today that the 1917-1918 draft registration records of 24,000,000 men now are available for obtaining evidence of place of birth and citizenship.

Search of the records will be made for a fee of $1 on application to the Bureau. The applicant must furnish his full name, date and place of birth, permanent place of residence at the time of registering and the city or town where he registered.

The regular census population records also are available for search. Last year the bureau made 726,500 such searches.

Ahmet Fikri Tuzer

ANKARA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer, Turkish Minister of the Interior for the past four months, who passed on here today, was named to the Cabinet by the late Premier Reyfik Saydam. He served for a brief time last month as acting Premier.

He previously had served in the Ministry of Public Health and as Secretary General of the People's Party.

Road in Egypt Carries Sign Of Ambushes

Continued from Page 1

with many gaps and unguarded areas.

The greatest danger of ambush was during retreat. In the period when the battle was fluid, there would be no systematic check-up on the road traffic, and several parties of Germans drove captured British vehicles and mingled with British motor transport convoys. At night they would attack lone vehicles.

Nevertheless the danger of being ambushed is considerably less than the danger of being bombed -or machine-gunned from the air or for that matter meeting with an accident on a congested highway with a fairly large percentage of reckless drivers. Machine-gunning from the air occurs rather seldom in all except front-line areas, but occasional charred frames of burned-out trucks and other vehicles by the roadside testify to such incursions. Enemy fighters show a marked preference for motor fuel and ammunitions trucks.

Arms for Vehicles

Practically every Army motor vehicle on the road carries some armament against the possibility of attack—Army rifles and revolvers, sometimes even Bren guns and machine guns just in case.

I must admit that upon us newspaper correspondents, noncombatants that we are, these ambush warnings have a rather disturbing effect since with one or two exceptions we are totally unarmed and we are not supposed to be according to International Red Cross rules.

I for one doubt if any German parachutist or marauder would stop to ascertain our identity before shooting. Under the circumstances one simply assumes that the contingency will not arise.

Churchill Confers With Stalin On Visit to Russian Capital

Continued from Page 1

that official military observers here are saying that the Russian position is not as bad as the rapid German advance in the South would make it appear.

This view, it is true, may overestimate the Soviets' capabilities and underestimate the Nazis' striking power. It would naturally be the line taken by those who believe a second land front is impractical now, and who want to put the best possible face on the Russian ability to hold out.

But the position on the Eastern Front is capable of various interpretations. An interesting one from a German source was radiocast over the week end. It was by Dr. Fritz Keil, of the German Propaganda Department. Although it was proffered on radiocast program which is only for "German consumption," Dr. Keil's views are nevertheless suspect. Yet there may be some vestige of accuracy in his warnings to the German people not to expect too much in Russia.

Keil Cautions Germans

Counselling his listeners not to be overconfident about developments in Russia despite recent Nazi successes, he said:

"We have delivered a blow to the enemy in the Caucasus and on Don, but we have not dealt him a deadly blow. We must be prepared for difficult times. For the time being overconfidence is misplaced."

Endorsement of that opinion here is based on the fact that southern Nazi columns advancing southeastward in the general direction of Baku and the Caspian Sea have the main Russian defense of that region still to meet and that they already have shown they can concentrate on the Caucasion passes at the same time as they move forward. Consequently, their entire right flank is open to counterattacks by strong Russian forces established in strong mountain positions that form first class bases for such operations.

The Germans have made a great play in their communiqués with the suggestion these Russian forces will be cut off from supplies they need in order to continue fighting. This leaves out of account the steady strengthening and provisioning that the Russians have carried out in advance aided by a steady flow of supplies from Britain and the United States through Iran.

Russians Gain Time

It was pointed out Russians have been fighting for time to withdraw to the East formations they had in the Yeisk area and other regions in coastal territories of the Sea of Azov. Thus, time has been gained and the result is held to be seen in the decreased pace of thrusts the Nazis are making toward the oil fields of Grozny and the most valuable prize of all from the Nazi viewpoint is the manganese mines in the Chiatura district about 80 miles west of Tiflis.

Nazi forces were reported increasing the pace of their advance toward Grozny, from which they are now only 140 miles.

Military anxiety here therefore is not so much on account of what the Germans have been able to do in the South as on account of what they are seeking to do further north. They have now fanned out eastward and are advancing upon the Caspain seaport of Astrakham. North of Kotelnikovski German troops not only have been held up in their bid to reach Stalingrad but they have also been forced onto the defensive in some areas.

Germans today, however, claimed to have taken the whole of the Don bend, before Stalingrad, in an advance from the Kletskaya regions, above Kotelnikovski.

Loss of Astrakhan, which certainly has not been neglected in Soviet offense schemes would isolate South Caucasus provinces but so long as Stalingrad holds there is a serious threat to the flank and rear of the German armies fighting there.

Nazi Objective Concealed

So far, Marshal von Bock has cleverly concealed his main objective and the question asked here now is, does he intend to throw the main weight of his southern forces eastward to the Caspian or southward in an attempt to cross the Caucasus Mountains?

The former is assessed as a far simpler task but it is figured Chiatura manganese must be an extremely tempting prize since this mineral is an essential component of high grade steel.

A danger point in this connection is the new road which runs across lofty Mamison Pass from the foothills east of Mineralnyevody. The pass rises to 8,000 feet and has mountains towering above it on each side so Germans essaying to cross it would have similar probems to those successfuliy solved by the Nazis in the Salonika campaign.

Salonika Defenses Surpassed

Russian defense dispositions, however, are believed to be far stronger than anything the Greeks and British could improvise in Greece. Cossack tribes, such as Circassians, Karbadinians and Ossetians have brought to modern weapons the same fighting zeal that made their names legend in the days before mechanized war and are now opposing the enemy as bitterly as are other Russian forces on the southern bank of the Kuban River, where all Nazi attempts to establish bridgeheads have so far failed, at Voronezh where the Germans declared Aug. 15 "the Soviet breakthrough was stopped and broken," in the Rzhev area and southeast of Leningrad.

People who believe the military assessment of the Russian situation to be over-optimistic and who believe therefore it is imperative for a second front be opened in Europe at all costs in the next few weeks say the Soviets are bound to fold up under Nazi pressure. They consider the Germans to be disadvantageously positioned in the south or likely to be embarrassed by problems of supply and communication as they proceed further.

Doolittle in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The presence here of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the United States Army Air Force bombers in the attack on Japan last April 18, was disclosed for publication today.

He has been here 10 days, and is expected to return to the United States soon.

General Doolittle, it was indicated authoritatively, will not be attached permanently to the American Air Command in the European theater.

This was his second special wartime mission to Great Britain. He came here in 1941, before the United States entered the war, as a member of a mission headed by Lieut. Gen. George Brett, now Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air chief in the Southwest Pacific.

General Doolittle's arrival was a tightly guarded secret until after he had conferred with Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander in chief of the United States Air Forces in the European theater, and his second in command, Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.

He also made a three-day tour of American air bases in Britain.

Flying Is All That Counts In School for Ferry Pilots

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On the day I became a cadet in Air Transport Auxiliary the other three new candidates were a ship's engineer who had flown for sport before the war, a girl landworker with a husband in the Army, also a prewar amateur pilot, and a girl who had been a professional parachute jumper. We found the first American girls, arriving under the aegis of Miss Jacqueline Cochran. There were also girls from Chile, the Argentine and New Zealand, and men from France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

It was a community where neither nationality, age, nor sex counted. Flying was all that mattered. No one is accepted without some previous flying experience. We trained on Magisters, light monoplanes with flaps and fixed undercarriages. We were not, however, learning to fly Maggies, but were being prepared for fast fighters and bombers.

Our instructors immediately began to drill us to an accuracy of flying beyond the needs of our training aircraft. There was no flopping round the airdrome and landing anywhere as at a peacetime flying club, but the strict "square circuit" with its four right-angled turns and constant height maintained between the leveling off at a thousand feet and the beginning of the approach to land.

Like a New World

There was the practice of turns and forced landings, and then cross-country work, set triangular courses flown solo, estimated courses with the instructor up, when he or she developed a most tiresome restlessness and kept asking to be taken to a new and unexpected place every few minutes. If it was on the wrong side of the fold in the map, or across two maps, so much the better.

To go abroad in the air above wartime England is to enter a new world, which is full of things unrealized on the ground. One feels like an explorer, happening on wild creatures which are of different species and each intent on its own existence.

There are big black bombers, out of place in the daylight sky. One may come across a brace of gay fighters in dramatic movement, or notice the curiously unative look of a glider towed behind another aircraft. One may see paratroops practicing descents. Like the wild creatures, this life of the air is apt to be dangerous at close quarters, and part of its interest is that it cannot be investigated at leisure.

Meanwhile on the ground the landmarks by which one navigates demand a stern disregard of the obvious. Things which one sees clearly must be taken no notice of, because they are not on the maps, whereas the landmarks on the maps have frequently been camouflaged to look as unlike themselves as possible.

Future Trips Charted

We lived in billets and clocked in at 9 a. m. In bad weather we wandered at will from one odd job to another. We prepared future trips in the navigation room, where a former ships' officer taught the elements of navigation and the theory of navigating instruments.

Finally we dug a potato patch, and whenever the bad weather was too prolonged the instructors thought up a lecture or discussion. We had table-tennis and darts, inevitable in any British mess or club room and many stories of flying were told around the smoky iron stoves.

Some cadets do not make the grade—and return regretfully to life on the ground. The successful ones, after about 50 hours flying get their uniforms and pass into "ferry flight" where there is less formal instruction and cross-country solo flights of increasing length. At the end of this they get their wings, become third officers, and go on to conversion to real operational aircraft.

Admiral Leahy

Continued from Page 1

been removed from all controversies during the recent months of the war.

Robert's Rules Ignored

Admiral Leahy's new role, it can be said, goes far beyond the enforcement of Robert's Rules of Order when the British and American officials sit down at the conference table. He is re-opening military decisions which appeared to be closed and is promoting a re-examination of strategy which may have crystallized too rapidly under the impact of the early trend of the fighting.

It is suggestive that Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, today announced that all lend-lease commitments are being re-checked in line with the evolving needs of joint British and American strategy and production.

"Despite the fact that all these materials are part of requests already 'screened' by the Lend-Lease Administration," he explained, "in some cases the rapidly changing strategic situation may make it more advisable from the standpoint of all the United Nations to convert certain lend-lease raw materials into finished munitions here rather than elsewhere."

Or, it may turn out to be just the other way around," Mr. Stettinius, who returned from England last week, said.

Diversion If Necessary

"The Lend-Lease Administration retains title in the United States on all materials delivered here to representatives of lease-lend countries, and has always reserved the right to divert them for vital United States or other United Nations use, whenever such use is more important for the war," Mr. Stettinius pointed out in a statement.

The Administrator emphasized that the controls were being applied in accordance with the production and strategy determinations being made jointly by the United States and Great Britain, and were flexible enough to meet changing situations as they develop.

The latest review of lend-lease commitments suggests only the kind, not the full scope, of the mood of re-examination which Admiral Leahy is stimulating. Basically he is bringing to all the current strategy discussions an active, inquiring and fluid mind on all aspects of the problems. Perhaps because he comes fresh to these vital matters, he brings a full open judgment and it is evident that his disposition is to treat decisions already made with a healthy and constructive skepticism and when the time comes would not be at all hesitant to demand drastic revisions if he felt they were necessary.

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the creation of the combined Chiefs of Staff last Feb. 6, they charged it with authority and responsibility to "provide for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations associated in prosecution of the war against the Axis powers."

No Errand Boy Here

Admiral Leahy is today in the key post performing this assignment. When President Roosevelt appointed him Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief he indulged in the fool-nobody understatement that he would be a leg-man and analyzer of military reports. That might be all right for some people but not for Admiral Leahy. Today he is top strategic officer of the United States armed forces and ranking member of the United Nations War Councils.

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Public Opinion in Japan Stopped Before It Starts

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the war preliminaries of Japan's military clique was to force through a long-sought, long-resisted consolidation of two major Nipponese press associations into one "official" and thoroughly controlled agency now familiar to the world under the name of Domei. It is probably an equally interesting barometric indication that a Japanese radiocast now announces that Japan's newspapers have accepted a Government plan for numerous mergers and discontinuances following the general rule of one newspaper for each prefecture outside the big cities.

The powerful Asahi and Nichi Nichi of Tokyo were able to preserve their formal (and financial) identity, although their Nagoya editions had to join with the locally strong Shin Aichi. The Tokyo Yomiuri and Hochi were thrown together, as were the Tokyo Miyako and Kokumin. That means that the press of the Capital has been reduced to four dailies as compared with 25 some 20 years ago—and it may safely be suggested that in point of main content, these papers will be able to offer news fare little more varied than that of the provinces.

Most non-Japanese, even foreigners who have had some firsthand acquaintance with Japan, tend to believe that Japanese public opinion is never of the slightest consequence. Japan's militarists know better. Their technique is to stop public opinion before it can get started.

That is why they went after the relatively independent Nippon Dempo news agency for years, until around 1935 or 1936 they gained their objective of forcing it to yield to the pressure that it join forces with the then Nippon Rengo (formerly Kokusai), which even then was semi-official and known to be subsidized, whereas Nippon Dempo made out quite nicely by a combination of selling its news service and acting as advertising agent.

Outline of the Future

The latest changes must be completed within August, or September at the latest. It would be rash indeed to forecast that this drastic "rationalization" of the press is the last such step in prospect. Japan is a small, compact country, and even the remoter points of this increasingly far-flung Empire are close-linked by airplane communication.

It would surprise few Japanese, one can imagine, if the fairly near future saw the whole of Dai Nippon served by a single newspaper edited from Tokyo and with special plants grinding out logical editions in Osaka, Nagoya, and perhaps even farther-flung points such as Peiping, Shanghai, Saigon, Manila, and even Calcutta and Rangoon. This would be the journalistic ideal as envisaged by the Nipponese military mind and probably the only major obstacle to such an advance is the necessity for winning the war first.

Meanwhile, the combination of restricting almost all news to the output of a single controlled agency, and of cutting down the number of newspapers competing for public attention, is much assisted by censorship. Anything having to do with the armed services, or the Throne, is watched with great care by both officials and editors; and when self-censorship fails the authorities are not backward about shutting a paper down for varying lengths of time, confiscating editions, and imposing heavy penalties including both fine and imprisonment.

How this sort of thing grows in time of war can easily be imagined. One American correspondent just out of Japan says that the morale of the Japanese people has been kept comparatively high because they are allowed to hear almost nothing except favorable war news.

Little to Feed Upon

As has been mentioned, Japanese public opinion exists, but it is given very little to feed on nowadays. There have been historic instances when a sudden awareness of the Japanese people that all was not well has caused—rather mysteriously, but inexorably—drastic remedial action from high places.

The militarists know that there is always a risk that the people will penetrate through to the truth. But they also know that ever closer control of the press has two results both favorable from their own point of view. The first is, of course, to shut off access to day-by-day facts. The second is longer range, depraving the public mind and gradually rendering it incapable of drawing logical conclusions from such facts as might seem inescapable.

The eventual result of all this upon the working journalists of Japan has been bad. A few liberal and independent Nipponese newspapermen exist (no doubt very unhappily at the moment) but only by virtue of the fact that they happen to have had long service in foreign countries where they could learn more than they were ever allowed to put into dispatches home. Probably some, most, perhaps even all of these are now imprisoned. A recent Tokyo dispatch said that Toshi Go was held by the Tokyo gendarmerie. He is by no means the most outstanding liberal among Japanese journalists although he had a great many American friends and had served the South Manchuria Railway in New York and Shanghai.

Ready for Interviews

Just why Mr. Go fell afoul of the Japanese Gestapo is not clear, but it seems safe to say that any Japanese newspaperman known to be familiar with foreigners is now quite likely in grave jeopardy unless he had been clearly a secret agent, dealing with foreigners in the capacity of a spy—which would exclude Toshi Go, but include a great many others.

It was an open secret that the lobby of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel always sheltered at least two or three loafing "newspapermen" always ready to approach the newly arrived American or Briton with calling-card bearing the name of the Tokyo Yomiuri, Kokumin, or some might indeed later find that a fantastically garbled and harmful version of his views had appeared in the Japanese language press—but who might in any event rest assured that he had become the object of a secret report to the Home Office.

This unprofessional service of a large number of Japanese newspapermen, or spies masquerading as newspapermen, is the reason for the bad treatment accorded virtually every American and British correspondent within Japanese jurisdiction upon the outbreak of the war. The Japanese simply judged others by themselves.

If the war did nothing else, it probably disillusioned the Japanese officials on this point finally and at a tremendous cost in suffering on the part of the foreign journalists. Had such men as J. B. Powell and Frederick Burr Opper, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, in Shanghai, or Otto D. Tolischus in Japan, really been guilty of the espionage charged against them at the outset, would Japan have ever let them go? Certainly not. Stupid and seemingly endless as the various interrogations were, they obviously had the eventual result of convincing the interrogators that they were barking up the wrong tree—as indeed they were, for the American press is no creature of officialdom.

Jeeps Sprout Wings in Europe

Signal Corps Photo from Harris & Ewing

These "Grasshoppers" Have a Mighty Sting

These light planes in use by the United States somewhere in Europe are called many things. The name "Grasshopper" was given to them by an inspecting general because of their ability to land in limited spots. But somehow the term "flying jeeps" seems to fit them better.

They can be carried from place to place by trucks after being packed and then assembled.

At top one is here ready to take off on a plowed field after being brought up by an army truck, for a reconnoitering trip over enemy positions to plot targets for the artillery.

In the middle picture is a regulation jeep with its counterpart of the air resting its tail thereon for minor repairs.

In the bottom picture a "flying jeep" is here loaded on a truck ready to start out for some objective where it will be unloaded, assembled and take to the air.

Churchill-Stalin Decisions Secret

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain has concluded a four-day trip to Moscow in which he and Joseph Stalin reached secret decisions in conjunction with United States generals and statesmen on stopping and defeating the Germans, it was disclosed officially today.

President Roosevelt and generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were informed daily of the decisions, it was disclosed.

American pilots flew the Prime Minister and his Anglo-American party of 20 to Moscow in three big Consolidated Liberator — B-24 — bombers. They arrived on the afternoon of Aug. 12 and departed yesterday morning.

Mr. Churchill's plane was piloted by two American members of the British Ferry Command—William Vanderkloot of Sarasota, Fla., and Jack Ruggles, of San Francisco, Calif., the co-pilot.

War Moves Planned

Communiqués issued here and in London this afternoon, following Mr. Churchill's departure from Soviet soil, said that the conferences had resulted in a number of decisions on the conduct of the war and that the existing understandings between Russia, Great Britain and the United States had been reaffirmed in an atmosphere of "cordiality and complete sincerity."

Twenty persons—including six Americans—were in the Churchill party on this first journey by a British Prime Minister to the Soviet Union.

They included Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in Chief in India, and Maj. Gen. Russell P. Maxwell, United States Commander in the Middle East.

Loy Henderson, Assistant Chief of European Affairs in the State Department, was in the American group.

On Wednesday evening, the day of his arrival, Mr. Churchill went to the Kremlin and saw Mr. Stalin immediately.

They talked for three hours and forty minutes.

Again on Thursday night they had three long talks.

U. S. Generals Have Part

British generals attended the Stalin - Churchill conversations, while United States General Maxwell and United States Brig. Gen. S. P. Spalding, charged with Russian lease-lend affairs in Washington, conferred with Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Commander of the Red Armies in reserve.

All three powers later held joint conferences.

Circumstances of the meetings were fairly secret, but newspaper men got their first inkling of them when they saw three United States Liberators soaring over Moscow, escorted by a number of Russian fighter planes.

The visit was climaxed with a state dinner at the Kremlin on Friday night. Persons who attended it said both the British Prime Minister and Mr. Stalin were in the highest of spirits.

Before alighting from the plane, Mr. Churchill looked down upon Moscow and commented on his first impression that "the houses from the top look very thin."

As the Prime Minister and Mr. Harriman stepped into the warm sunshine a Russian band played the British and United States national anthems.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Harriman were greeted warmly by Mr. Molotoff. Both spoke briefly into the microphone of a recording machine for later radiocast.

Mr. Stalin was not among the Russians who made the Prime Minister and American representative welcome at the airport. He was busy at the Kremlin.

Churchill Flown To Moscow in B-24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 17

The United States Army bomber B-24 which carried Prime Minister Churchill to Moscow is the outstanding carrier of notables of the war.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding officer of the United States Air Forces, disclosed yesterday that Ambassador John G. Winant, Viscount Halifax, Prince Bernhard, Lord Beaverbrook, Prime Minister W. Mackenzie King, the Duke of Kent and other distinguished persons had all flown across the Atlantic in B-24's.

General Arnold also described the B-24 as the backbone of the Atlantic Ferry Service.

Announcement Text

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Text of the announcement by the British Government that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had been in Moscow conferring with Premier Stalin follows:

The Prime Minister has paid a visit to Moscow.

For reasons of safety no announcement of the visit could be announced until today.

Negotiations have taken place in Moscow between the President of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, J. V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Mr. Winston Churchill, in which Mr. Harriman, representing the President of the United States, participated.

There took part in these discussions:

Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotoff; and the Procureur General, Marshal K. E. Voroshiloff, from the Soviet side; the British Ambassador, Sir A. Clark Kerr, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir A. Brook, and other responsible representatives of British armed forces and the Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir A. Cadogan, from the British side.

A number of decisions were reached covering the field of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This just war of liberation both governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved.

The discussions, which were carried on in atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity, provided an opportunity of reaffirming the existence of close friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America in entire accordance with the allied relationship existing between them.

Great Lakes Changes for Navy Limit Trips to Niagara Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — War is changing Great Lakes passenger traffic, threatening to end for the duration the traditional Lake Erie honeymoon to Niagara Falls, though offsetting it many times by the placing of new strength at the disposal of the Navy, and by financial benefit to the steamship companies.

Already the United States Navy has requisitioned two of the Lakes' most famous passenger steamers and is believed to have its eye on a third. Conversion of the SeeandBee, queen of the old Cleveland & Buffalo line, into a trainer-aircraft carrier for service on the Great Lakes, is already nearing completion in a Buffalo shipyard.

Last week the Navy took over the Greater Buffalo, which has carried an estimated 25,000 honeymooning couples to Niagara Falls in its 16 years of service for the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company.

Reserve Fund Planned

The Greater Buffalo will also be remodeled for service as an aircraft carrier training ship, and it is believed a similar use awaits her sister ship, the Greater Detroit, providing conversion of the SeeandBee, which had been retired from cruise service last year, is successful.

James McMillan, general manager of the D. & C. line, said the Navy had not indicated what sum it intended to pay for the Greater Buffalo, but understood that in similar circumstances replacement value, potential earning power and related factors were taken into account.

The War Labor Board, in investigating a recent dispute between the company and its employees, found that the D. & C. was losing money, but with the requisitioning of the Greater Buffalo, the line's stock rose significantly on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

Ordnance Group First of Kind

FLORA, Miss., Aug. 17 (AP) — The Army has disclosed plans to establish here the first complete ordnance regiment in an American military history—a balanced organization of specialists equipped to repair anything a modern task force needs from a big tank to a precision control on a delicate range finder.

"The idea is," explained Capt. F. H. Doane, Public Relations Officer at the Mississippi ordnance plant, "that any large American force sent into action should be sure that no matter what pounding its equipment takes there will be close at hand the men and machines for putting it back quickly into fighting trim."

The "faculty," officers and enlisted specialists, will number about 300. The "students," green recruits from Selective Service boards who bring with them from civilian life any one of a dozen skills, will bring the whole personnel to about 8,000.

While training and operation plans to a large extent were kept secret, Captain Doane said the regiment would consist of specialized repair and maintenance units such as an artillery company, tank company, fire control instrument company and others.

The new unit will not only be bigger but more versatile than the ordnance companies or battalions which hitherto were the largest organizations in their arm of the service.

Sugar Being Seized At Mexican Border

SAN YSIDRO, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP) — Mexican Customs officers yesterday began seizing sugar and other commodities from motorists attempting to bring them into the United States.

All cars were inspected and the drivers questioned. Beans, rice and cotton and wool products were among items seized. No announcement was made by Mexican authorities, but it was understood the order came from Mexico City.

Many persons have been visiting Tijuana to purchase commodities, especially sugar, since rationing began.

U. S. Pilots 'Hot' in Desert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Aug. 17 — American fighter pilots who arrived on the western desert for training only a few days ago already have had their first chance against the enemy in battle.

The first burst of machine-gun bullets fired on this front by an American fighter pilot ripped through a German Messerschmitt Aug. 12 when this pioneer group made its first fighting sortie with an RAF squadron. It was fired by Maj. Claremont Wheeler of San Jose, Calif. The first bomb dropped on an enemy target by an American fighter-bomber was sent to earth by Lieut. Glade Burke Bilbay of Skidmore, Miss. The first serious damage to an enemy plane was caused by Lieut. Jack Wilson of Benton, Wash.

The group first went into action Aug. 12 and soon after nearing its target was attacked by Messerschmitts. It was there that Major Wheeler caught the enemy in his sights and cut loose—the first American burst—and the enemy wheeled away.

The next day, flying Kittyhawk fighter-bombers, the Americans again were attacked by Messerschmitts. But Lieutenant Bilbay, dropping the first American bombs, scored a near miss on a group of trucks, knocking out some. Others of the squadron came in and finished off the trucks.

The really big show came Aug. 14, when Messerschmitts again attacked. Lieutenant Wilson shot off the tail of an enemy plane pursuing him. A moment later an RAF plane came in and shot down the German. Lieutenant Wilson's plane was badly damaged and he headed for home, landing just inside the British lines. As he piled out of the damaged plane, an astonished Tommy, observing the American uniform, asked: "Are you an American?"

"Sure," Lieutenant Wilson replied.

"Then what are you doing here?" the Tommy insisted.

Lieutenant Wilson pointed up to where the dogfight still was going on and said: "There's plenty more up there where I came from."

Gas: Special Delivery

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Capt. Delbert J. Kelley told how American ingenuity effected delivery of a cargo of aviation gasoline at a United States Army airfield on a South Seas island.

Arriving at the island, Captain Kelley found the only anchorage was 175 miles from the field and that there was no way to get the barreled gasoline to it.

So he flew over and around the island in a plane, finally spotting a narrow, uncharted channel winding over reefs and between islets to a beach where the cargo could be delivered.

The air post commander got authority from Gen. Douglas MacArthur for Captain Kelley to navigate his ship through the dangerous waters. The captain worked the vessel to within about 600 feet of the beach near the airfield. Then he moored the ship firmly.

Captain Kelley commandeered a diesel tug lying nearby. He moored the tug alongside with its stern pointing to the beach.

Boom sticks were made of dunnage, stanchion, and other available material and stretched in a double line to the beach. With the tug's engine going, gasoline drums were rolled overboard into the "corral" and the wash from the tug's propellor drove them to the beach where soldiers brought them ashore.

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WPB Reports No Evidence Of 'Black Market' in Steel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Investigation into the charges of Higgins Industries, Inc., New Orleans shipbuilder, of a "Black Market" in steel has developed no evidence of "black market" operations "as the term is commonly understood in this country and England," the compliance branch of the War Production Board reported today.

The branch, summarizing findings of a hastily-ordered investigation, said that Andrew J. Higgins, head of the firm, "presented no evidence that scarce material has been diverted from the war program, and all of the deliveries cited by Higgins were made pursuant to high-rated defense orders."

The inquiry did indicate, however, that some steel warehouses may have violated WPB quota regulations "in addition to the 22 penalized last spring in other cases," the branch declared.

In addition, some deliveries of steel to the Higgins Company appeared to have been made at prices higher than the Office of Price Administration ceiling for warehouse sales, and others appeared to have been evasions of OPA regulations in order to obtain the premium price on less-than-carload deliveries, the WPB branch reported. These possible violations are now under investigation by OPA.

Besides the possible quota violations by warehouses, further investigation will be made by WPB of two other possible improprieties which came to light in the Higgins inquiry:

1. Possible evasion by two or three warehouses of WPB regulations forbidding the sale by any warehouse of a carload or more of steel to any one customer on a single order.

2. Some evidence that mills have shipped steel to warehouses in preference to other purchasers. Frank Higgins, a son of the firm's head, testified that warehouses were "bulging" with steel and that it could be obtained from warehouses more promptly than from mills themselves.

A Higgins contract with the Maritime Commission to build a shipyard and 200 cargo ships was canceled July 18 when the yard was already under construction.

Ross Shows Election Charges To Mark Pennsylvania Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Pa., Aug. 17—Anticipating the opening of his campaign for Governor on Sept. 3, F. Clair Ross, Democratic candidate, today had set his political compass to make "election corruption" the leading 1942 issue in the contest he will wage against his Republican rival, Maj.-Gen. Edward Martin.

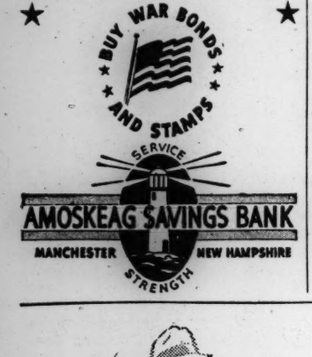
The Democratic nominee, who is State Auditor-General, featured his address before the closing session of the convention of the Pennsylvania Young Democrats here on Saturday with the charge that the 1942 Republican nomination was "sold to the highest bidder" and that similar tactics could be expected in the election proper.

"It is a well-known fact that Pew (Joseph N. Jr.) and Grundy (Joseph R.) bought the Republican nomination and will attempt to buy the election," he warned of the two Republican roganization leaders who backed General Martin against Senator James J. Davis in the Republican primary. "The Democrats must match the Republican dollars with the votes of the great army of labor, the farmer, the small businessman and other voters—Democrats, Republicans and Independents—who are interested in liberal and progressive state government."

The Pennsylvania situation, Mr. Ross declared, epitomized the lesson to be learned from the present war that the only alternative to freedom of the ballot was Hitler's "so-called new order of tyranny, hate and oppression."

"Where the ballot has disappeared or been shorn of its real meaning," he continued, "liberalism and tolerance vanish and in their place come hate and sorrow. Our greatest job this year is to acquaint our friends and neighbors with the very real dangers which threaten our way of life."

The Young Democrats heard similar pleas for militant co-operation in bringing about a Democratic victory in the November election from David L. Lawrence, State Chairman of the Party, and Grover C. Ladner, Orphans Court Judge and nominee for Justice of the State Supreme Court.



WE'RE IN A WAR; a fact that is being brought home to us in many ways. No longer can we enjoy all the privileges to which we have become accustomed. Johnny can't use the car. Mother can't bake so many cakes.

Place the blame squarely where it belongs—in Berlin. The shadow that has darkened so much of the world has touched our shores. It *could* lengthen still farther; could bar our freedom of speech, press and worship; yes, even our right to travel when and where we choose. We can't let that happen.

What are *we* doing about it? Ask any Union Pacific man. He'll tell you that he and thousands of other American railroad workers are exerting every effort to stop that creeping shadow; that they are doing a tremendous job of transporting armament and munitions as fast as our factories can turn them out . . . of transporting troops in ever-increasing numbers. It's a job that must be done so that we Americans may always feel free to go wherever we please, unquestioned and without fear.

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Picture Record of Repatriated Citizens

Associated Press

Interned Americans Awaiting Exchange

Upper: Head down, Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan's last ambassador to the United States, boards ship for trip back to Japan at the diplomatic exchange point of Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Lower: Many of the Americans held by the Japanese in the Stanley Internment Camp at Hong Kong posed for this picture shortly before the exchange of nationals was started. Four hundred Americans were held in the camp. In the background are the blocks occupied by the 2,500 British internees. All but 75 of the Americans now are en route home.

Associated Press Rushes Photos Of Internees to U. S.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP)—Associated Press wirephotos, rushed from Rio de Janeiro, brought Americans their first view since Dec. 7 of their fellow countrymen interned in the Far East when war broke out.

Pictures rushed by air from the Brazilian capital were broadcast Aug. 15 from Miami over the vast wirephoto network.

Max Hill, chief of the Associated Press Bureau at Tokyo, and Vaughn Meisling, Associated Press man at Shanghai, teamed up to bring good picture coverage to this country.

Both were on the Swedish steamer Gripsholm which brought the internees to this hemisphere after an exchange of Japanese nationals was made at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. Meisling was held with about 400 other Americans at the huge Stanley internment camp at Hong Kong, and photographs he took then showed existence during the six months of confinement there.

Mr. Hill told pictorially of life aboard the Japanese steamer Asama Maru, which carried the Americans to Africa, of the exchange at Lourenço Marques, and of the happiness of the repatriated citizens once they were aboard the friendly Gripsholm.

The Rio de Janeiro Bureau of the Associated Press added shots of the Gripsholm's arrival in South America.

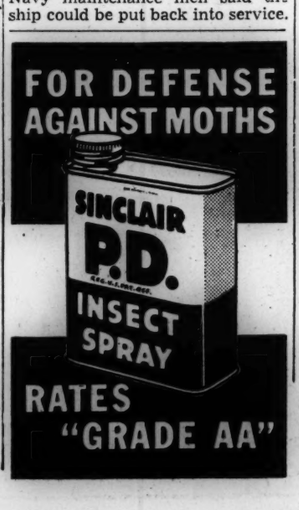
Blimp Down in City, 2 Officers Missing

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Two naval officers, missing when their crewless and broken blimp floated in from the ocean and descended on a street in suburban Daly City, were hunted at sea off the Golden Gate today.

The blimp had been on a routine antisubmarine-patrol flight.

Two life belts were missing from the craft when it landed, but all of the parachutes and the rubber life raft were found in the gondola where the two officer - crewmen rode.

There was considerable damage to the fabric and gondola, but Navy maintenance men said the ship could be put back into service.



Indian Issue Still Unsolved; Peace Plea Brings Warning

BOMBAY, Aug. 17 (AP)—An appeal to the British to make peace with the All-India Congress Party—and a warning against such a step—left the issue over Indian independence apparently as far as ever from a solution today.

Although nine persons were injured by police fire yesterday in Calcutta, India's biggest city, the country generally was peaceful after the week of violence touched off by the Congress' mass civil disobedience movement under Mohandas K. Gandhi and the swift arrest of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants.

The spokesman for reconciliation was Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru, one of India's most prominent lawyers, who urged at Allahabad that Great Britain send a Parliamentary delegation to India to discuss a settlement.

Sir Tej, who has served before as an intermediary between the British and Mr. Gandhi, was understood to be planning to visit the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

On the other side was Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who threatened that any peace-seeking with the Hindu-dominated Congress would be regarded by 80,000,000 Moslems as a sacrifice of their interests.

"If the British now seek peace with the Congress," declared Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, "we would consider that a betrayal of the Moslems who have been holding out a helping hand to Britain."

[In London, Arthur Greenwood, former Minister without portfolio in the Churchill Cabinet, lent the voice of the British Labor Party to an appeal to the Government to make clear that "on abandonment of civil disobedience it would be ready to resume free and friendly discussions" looking to Indian self-government.]

Mr. Jinnah spoke as a leader of India's biggest minority and of a people whose men make up 60 per cent of the Indian Army.

Mr. Jinnah contended that the Moslem League repeatedly had been shunted aside because it had agreed to co-operate in the war effort. Asked if he would tell the Moslems to resist any Hindu Government the British might set up, he answered:

"I would do it even if it meant my death."

Release Demanded

PIETERMARITZBURG, Union of South Africa, Aug. 17 (AP)—About 2,000 Indians, meeting under Communist auspices, demanded today the release of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other All-India Congress leaders but asserted that they did not support Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience policy.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

Sussex

Hastings (First Church, Hastings and St. Leonards): White Rock Pavilion, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.

United States

California

Chula Vista: Chula Vista Bowl, 5 p. m., Aug. 23.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., August 28.

Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall, 2:30 p. m., August 23.

Colorado

Estes Park (auspices First Church, Greeley): Estes Park High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., August 23.

Maine

Harrison (auspices Society, Bridgeton): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., August 23.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., August 27.

New Hampshire

Laconia: Colonial Theater, 615 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., August 23.

'Yehudi' Tanks Finally Junked

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17 (AP)—One hundred and seventy-seven World War I tanks which have been rusting in a field at Fort George G. Meade, Md., for 25 years are finally being junked to provide metal for victory ships in World War II.

The old land leviathans are being smashed into scrap in a Baltimore scrap yard and are being moved to the Sparrows Point furnaces of Bethlehem Steel Company to help relieve metal snortages there.

Government red tape which had been binding the tanks was cut in March and now every removable part of the obsolete machines which the Army once said couldn't exist because there was no record of them—is being smashed loose and sheared up for use in victory ship production.

In a junk yard here, 3,661 tons of metal in the tanks, most of which was high-nickel steel, has been pried loose and lifted with magnets onto flatcars bound for the smelting furnaces.

Once the tanks earned the cognomen of "Yehudi buggies."

That was after scrap dealers sought them out, wanted to bid them in and move them to steel mills, only to find that the Army Ordnance Department could find no record of their existence.

Revercomb Elected In West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 17 (AP)—Complete official returns from all of West Virginia's 55 counties Aug. 15 gave Chapman Revercomb of Charleston a majority of 352 votes over Raymond J. Funkhouser of Shepherdstown in the race for the Republican U. S. Senate nomination.

Last to report was populous Cabell County, adding its official tabulation to that turned in Aug. 14 by the Kanawha County commissioners.

The official count from all of the counties stood:

Revercomb, 47,781; Funkhouser, 47,429.

The outcome of several recounts asked by both candidates in several counties remains to be determined.

Gov. M. M. Neely is the Democratic nominee.

Batista Names Zaydin Cuba's New Premier

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 17 (AP)—Forming a national unity cabinet, President Batista has sacrificed his old personal friend, Prime Minister Carlos Saladrigas, and named as Prime Minister a former political adversary, Senator Ramon Zaydin.

The change was announced after long conferences. Communists were not included in the Cabinet after some coalitionist members insisted on their exclusion. But the Communist Party and the revolutionary A. B C. pledged co-operation.

Cuba's new Prime Minister is a member of the Liberal Party, one of the coalition now supporting President Batista. A former newspaper editor, Senator Zaydin participated in revolutionary meetings in New York preceding the ouster of President Machado in 1933. He supported President Gomez when Congress, with Señor Batista's approval, ousted President Gomez in 1936.

Señor Saladrigas was the target of opposition leaders as the most important man in the Batista Government, which they charged with mismanagement of the war effort, failure to control speculation in foodstuffs, and widespread abuse of patronage.

Señor Saladrigas has been prominently mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed Señor Batista as President in 1944. Some members of his own Democratic Party and of other pro-Administration coalition groups have started gunning for him because of these aspirations.

Cuba's Vice-President, Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, also a Democrat, had been regarded as another Presidential aspirant.

Although President Batista gave up Señor Saladrigas, politicians said he emerged otherwise victorious in the Cabinet maneuvers because various coalition parties had renounced claims for any Cabinet posts and pledged co-operation.

Besides Señor Zaydin, the five new ministers are:

Jose Agustin Martinez, nonpartisan, Secretary of Foreign Relations, Representative Sergio Valdes, Democrat, Secretary of Agriculture; Evelio Govantes, Liberal, Public Works; Senator Juan Miguel P. Ortuondo Domonech, Liberal, Public Health; Representative Rafael Santos Jiminez, Democrat, Minister without portfolio.

Meanwhile, the registration of men between 18 and 25 for military service is under way.

It was announced that a bill has been introduced in the Senate removing the exemptions for Senators and Representatives and all other officials from compulsory military service. It also would provide that Cuban forces would not be allowed to leave the national territory without Congressional authority and that foreigners may be called to serve if necessary. The Administration was said to be supporting the proposals.

4 Women Graduated As 'Chute Packers

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 17 (AP)—The Army's twin-engine flying school here has graduated what it believes is the Nation's first class of feminine parachute packers.

The four graduates—two of them wives of men in the service—have already been joined by three other women taking the course.

The women are taught by Master Sergeant John Scherer, whose wife is one of the graduates. They are "easily as skillful with their hands as their male predecessors," the school reported, but in the interest of greater safety two packers work on each 'chute instead of packing individually as the men did.

In addition to Mrs. Scherer, the first graduates numbered Mrs. Velma Bell of Hamilton, Miss., wife of a master sergeant; Mrs. Bertice James, wife of a Columbus cattle dealer, and Miss Mary McCrary of Columbus.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18. 10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4. 7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 23.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 23, 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc; Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Sept. 6, Oct. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Aug. 23; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc; Sept. 20; Oct. 18.

German Troop Train Crashes; Dutch Slain for Aug. 7 Wreck

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A heavily-laden German troop train collided with another train at a station near Groningen in the northern Netherlands, causing serious damage and suspending traffic, according to Aneta, Netherland News agency quoting a Soviet Information Bureau report from Moscow.

Five prominent Netherlanders were executed by a Nazi firing squad Aug. 15 as hostages after saboteurs whom the Germans blamed for a similar troop train wreck Aug. 7 were not captured.

The Germans previously had said that 1,600 hostages would be killed if the saboteurs were not given up by their countrymen, and there was a possibility that other executions might follow the first five.

The executions were reported here by the Netherlands Government-in-Exile on the basis of an announcement by Gen. Friedrich Christiansen of the occupation forces, who said:

"The perpetrators of the high explosive attempt in Rotterdam have been too cowardly to give themselves up."

The Germans previously had said that 1,600 hostages would be forfeit if the saboteurs were not given up.

Those executed were William Ruts, Director General of Rotterdam; the Count of Limburg Stirum of Arnhem; a Mr. Waalde, an attorney of Rotterdam; Christopher Bennekers, former police inspector of Rotterdam; and Alexander Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Roye, former President of the Netherlands Olympic Committee.

One hour after the executions, Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile, made a broadcast to the Dutch people, telling them this Nazi act would remain "a stain on the honor of the German people."

He said the time would come when the Netherlands Government would bring to justice those who committed these crimes against innocent hostages. Trial of those guilty of these executions will be "an aim and duty of the Netherlands Government," he said.

Meanwhile the German intention of deporting 100,000 Jews from the ghetto in Warsaw to an undisclosed place in Eastern Europe was reported at the same time that the Polish Government announced in London the suicide of L. M. Czerniakoff, the ghetto's mayor.

The Paris Radio quoted a Vichy report saying 4,000 Jews had been deported from Unoccupied France to Eastern Europe.

Greeks Misled

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A number of Greek patriots on the Island of Crete who mistook German parachute practice for a British invasion and tried to help by seizing Candia airdrome have been executed, according to reports reaching the Greek Government in Exile here today.

Three hundred were said to have been arrested, and an undisclosed number shot.

These reports said that fishermen's stories of large ship movements off Crete prompted rumors that a British invasion flotilla was approaching the island, and when the patriots saw German parachutists making practice jumps they assumed that the hour of liberation had come.

Paris Underground

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 17 (AP)—Paris police have started a sweeping search for leaders of a secret organization believed to be responsible for the recent increase of sabotage and attacks against German occupation forces, the French newspaper Candide reported yesterday.

This newspaper, published at Clermont Ferrand in Unoccupied France, said detectives had "established with certainty" that a vast organization was operating in the Paris area and was behind most of the recent incidents in the city.

Candide said that local committees had been created to arouse discontent among crowds standing before shops and provoke them to violence, but that the police had undertaken "courageously" to halt these exploits.

A Vichy dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said the Paris incidents gave proof that the leaders of the anti-German activity "found easy prey among the population," especially in the cities where the food situation was becoming more and more difficult.

French Strikers

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The British Radio reported yesterday that "400 French strikers have been arrested in a Paris suburb" and attributed the trouble to the employment of Germans as factory foremen. CBS heard the broadcast.

Privates in Army's Dog Corps To Train at Front Royal, Va.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Private Pup of the Canine Corps soon will embark on an intensive training program which will prepare him for service as a sentry, messenger, pack dog, airplane spotter and as protection against enemy parachute troops, the Army announced yesterday.

As soon as kennels are completed at Front Royal, Virginia, the Army's Canine Corps will be trained by the Remount Division, Quartermaster Corps, Services of Supply, the announcement said.

The four-legged fighters are being recruited by Dogs for Defense, Inc., from patriotic people who donate their pets for the duration. Army officers have listed about 15 breeds which are especially desired, but the Canine Corps is a democratic outfit and Private Pup's temperament, ability to follow commands and similar qualifications are far more important than his pedigree.

Qualifications are amazingly similar to Regular Army needs. The dog must be fairly large, in good health, from one to five years old and have a fearless disposition. He must not be gun shy and it must undergo a thorough physical examination.

Finally—and in this day of Waacs, and Waves, this is important—Private Pup can be of either sex.

Each recruit will get four weeks or more of training at the Front Royal depot and then be sent to a specific post where more specialized training will prepare him (or her) for a definite duty.

Right now, the biggest need for dogs is for sentry duty around camps, posts, beaches, munitions plants and similar key points. Private Pup's keen sense of sight, smell and hearing easily outranks that of his human comrade in arms and his superior stamina keeps him on the job far longer at a stretch.

On sentry duty, Private Pup merely disarms any intruder and holds him helpless until the two-legged guard arrives. There is always the possibility that the stranger might be innocent of any sabotage or espionage intentions.

Some of his other training is less gentle. What he does when ordered to attack is guaranteed to affect the casualty of America's enemies.

After the war is over, Private Pup will return to his humdrum civilian life, but like many another soldier, the sound of a bugle probably will always make him snap to attention.

Dies Lists 17,000 Nazi Agents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the Special House Committee on un-American activities has sent to President Roosevelt a document which he said disclosed efforts of the German High Command to establish a "huge sabotage ring" with headquarters at Chicago.

Simultaneously, he submitted a list of approximately 17,000 names of persons who, he said, "have been members of or otherwise sympathetically affiliated with German organizations which have supported the Nazi cause in the United States."

Representative Dies said the document, written in Germany in January, 1941, "emanates from none other than Walter Kappe, who is now being sought as Hitler's master spy in the United States."

He wrote the President that the Committee, which four year ago last week began its investigations, had warned in 1938 that it was "the purpose of the German American Bund 'to set up a sabotage machine, which, in the event the United States should go to war, might seriously cripple our industries, our systems of transportation, and our systems of communications unless the United States Government takes militant steps to put an end to this sabotage activity.'"

"That warning," said Representative Dies, "has, of course, been dramatically justified by the recent landing on our shores of a group of eight Nazi saboteurs, all of whom had connections with the German American Bund."

The Texan said that "despite the published reports of our committee . . . our enemies, who have from the beginning included many scoffers who hold high positions in your Administration, have done their utmost to spread the falsehood that we have failed to investigate the Bund."

He said that "falsehood" had been disproved by the document, in which, he said, Kappa acknowledged that the "cause of Nazi infiltration into the United States has received serious setbacks as a result of the investigations and denunciations of our Committee."

Representative Dies said the list of 17,000 names had been compiled during the Committee's four-year investigation, and he was turning it over to the President "in order that you, in turn, may transmit them to whatever executive agencies should, in your judgment, deal with them."

"I am sure," he observed, "that all will agree that these 17,000 persons should have some form of surveillance over their activities."

Active Duty for Agar As Lieutenant Commander

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Herbert Agar, editor-on-leave from the Louisvilile, Ky., Courier-Journal, and President of Freedom House, has been ordered to report for active duty as a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Commander Agar was a leader in the fight for Freedom Group prior to the United States' entry into the war, and assisted in the organization of Freedom House, dedicated on Jan. 22, 1942, as an international center for all exiled governments and individuals fighting Nazilism.

Pace-Setting World Champions Coming to Fenway Park for Series of Four Games

Newsome Ready to Pitch Opener Against Yankees

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their attack clicking merrily once more, the Red Sox tomorrow move against the New York Yankees for the second time this month. The great McCarthy machine, which already has made a joke of this 1942 American League pennant race, comes to Fenway Park for a single, double-header and single in that order.

With the Yanks sporting a fine 12½-game lead over the Red Sox today, there hardly is a crucial tinge to the series as far as the top spot is concerned. However, with a mere three contests between him and the Cleveland Indians, Joe Cronin must keep winning to earn second place money.

Red Sox Hitting

Catching the Senators at a time when they were in high gear, the Red Sox beat them four times in two days, suggesting that Cronin is primed for the Yankees, come what may. The most encouraging development of the week-end games at Fenway was the re-awakening of the local offense. The Sox were dropping base hits all over the place. In the final Sunday, the Senators looked from the press box as if they had given up chasing them.

Facing the Bucky Harris mound staff, the Sox picked up 45 hits for a total of 63 bases in the two days. Among them were Ted Williams' 25th home run and Bobby Doerr's 13th. Included, also, was Tex Hughson's 15th mound victory and his ninth straight. Tex, by the way, will go after No. 16 in one half of Wednesday's twin bill. He already has beaten the Yankees twice, once here and once in New York.

Newsome Ready

Dick Newsome, forced into the bcakground of late by his six straight losses and disappointing seven and nine record for the year, will open the Yankee series tomorrow. The knuckleballer was hit hard the last two times out, but most of his early setbacks came from lack of support. He beat the Yankees, 5-2, at the Stadium back in April.

Williams continues to be the hitting sensation of the majors. He added nine points to his batting average in the Senatorial series over the week end and has moved at a brilliant .588 pace in the most recent five contests. At .352 today, he was 13 points up on Joe Gordon of the Yankees. Ted also is the first major leaguer to score 100 runs. The so-called "triple crown" should be his with ease. He has firsts with 25 homers and 106 runs batted in.

* * *

Briefs . . . The paid attendance at Fenway Sunday was 19,707, a substantial figure considering that the Red Sox are almost out of the flag race . . . Yank Terry's win, No. 5, was his first since July 1 . . . For Butland, it was his second straight . . . The Red Sox were invited to a barbecue in the Eddie Collins' back yard this afternoon . . . The boys deserved an off day after that busy week end . . . Casey Stengel went away from Ebbets Field happy, thanks to Al Javery's great one-hitter Sunday . . . Al's development should be an inspiration for young pitchers . . . He got where he is by hard work—long hours of running and throwing to acquire necessary control . . . The Braves are at the Polo Grounds for a couple of days.

* * *

Stengel has a 6-and-4 edge in his last 10 starts with the Dodgers . . . Incidentally, by dropping Johnny Hutchings, the Braves got down to eight pitchers, including Frank Lamanna, who has not yet qualified as a big leaguer. . . The crowd is riding Jim Tabor again . . . The big fellow, one of the gamest ball players and best hustlers in the business, just can't get started at bat . . . Lou Finney made five hits Sunday and a fine shoestring catch in short right field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
New York	76	37	.673	
Boston	64	50	.561	12½
Cleveland	62	54	.534	15½
St. Louis	60	57	.513	18
Detroit	59	62	.488	21
Chicago	50	61	.450	25
Washington	46	65	.414	29
Philadelphia	45	75	.375	34½

Results Aug. 15

Boston 2, Washington 1.
Boston 7, Washington 6.
Chicago 4, Detroit 2 (10 inns.).
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Only games played.

Results Aug. 16

Boston 6, Washington 4.
Boston 10, Washington 3.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2 (11 inns.).
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 1.
New York 11, Philadelphia 2 (6 inns.).
Detroit 3, Chicago 2 (11 inns.).
Detroit 7, Chicago 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
Brooklyn	79	34	.699	
St. Louis	71	42	.628	8
New York	63	53	.543	17½
Cincinnati	58	54	.518	20½
Pittsburgh	52	59	.468	26
Chicago	54	66	.450	28½
Boston	48	69	.410	33
Philadelphia	31	79	.282	46½

Results Aug. 15

Brooklyn 5, Boston 4.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 inns.).
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 7 (11 inns.).

Results Aug. 16

Boston 2, Brooklyn 0 (7 inns.).
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 5.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.

Football Cut From List At 52 Colleges

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fifty-two colleges gave up football since the last season, an Associated Press survey discloses, with Gonzaga of Spokane, Wash., making the announcement with such finality that Head Coach Puggy Hunton immediately announced his candidacy for sheriff.

But Coach Hunton wouldn't have needed to make the transition that obvious because the same survey revealed that at least 61 other colleges hired new gridiron professors during the year.

War Major Factor

The war was the major factor in the changes and President G. S. Sanders of Southwestern, Okla., Tech, explained his school's dropping of the sport with:

"We can save $5,000 and the war is more important."

Almost all the coaching switches were instigated by the war except for such isolated cases of routine changes as Colorado State where Harry Hughes resigned after 31 years, the University of Washington where Jimmy Phelan's contract wasn't renewed, Stanford, Holy Cross, and Illinois.

Navy Coaches

The Navy drew heavily upon the football coaching fraternity for its physical toughening-up program with Bernie Bierman of Minnesota now heading the Iowa Seahawks, James Crowley of Fordham guiding the North Carolina candidates, Sam Barry of Southern California in charge at St. Mary's and Ray Wolf of North Carolina at Georgia.

In addition, the Army acquired such talent as Wallace Wade of Duke, Robert Neyland of Tennessee and L. M. (Biff) Jones of Nebraska.

Although at least 99 per cent of the schools abandoning the sport gave the war as the reason, some used the armed conflict as a way out rather than an outright reason for their action.

Quit Last Winter

New York University, with the world's largest undergraduate body, decided to do without the gridiron drain on its purse early in the winter. Other "name" schools to drop football were Gonzaga, Centenary, and the Ramblers of St. Mary's in Texas.

A majority of the schools putting the uniforms in mothballs for the duration were institutions away from densely populated areas and relying for profit on spectators who lived at a distance. Tire and gas rationing threatened to cut into the gate receipts while added equipment and transportation costs would have slashed into the profits.

The schools quit with all kinds of records. Trenton, N. J. Teachers had gone three seasons without a triumph and Thiel of Pennsylvania checked out after an unbeaten campaign in 1941.

Fulfilling Promise —By Pap'

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HARD WORK
Alva
JAVERY
BOSTON'S YOUNG HURLER SHAPES UP AS ONE OF THE BEST PROSPECTS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE
BIG and STRONG, HE THRIVES ON PLENTY OF HARD WORK
THE BIGGER THEY ARE . . . !!
TOM
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Big League Roundup

With the Yankees and Dodgers another week closer to a second World Series meeting in a row, what interest there was in big league baseball today seemed to center on the maneuvering for berths behind the two leaders.

The Red Sox solidified their runner-up spot in the American League by taking five out of eight for the most recent seven-day period and this morning headed the Indians by three full games.

Highlights of the Boston week were Tex Hughson's 15th mound victory and ninth in a row; the clouting of Ted Williams, and the cooling of the Senators with four wins over them in two days.

Not Hitting

In five meetings with Detroit, the Indians emerged with one tie and three losses. Lou Boudreau's club, in the grip of a batting slump, tallied only five runs over a stretch of five contests. Boudreau's big moment for the week was the signing of a new three-year contract.

Both the Tigers and Browns are rolling. The Browns won four out of five to move within 2½ games of the third-place Indians. The Tigers have succeeded in shaking the White Sox, temporarily at least, but are finding the Browns good sprinters ahead of them. Detroit's record was six wins, only two defeats.

The White Sox, unable to score runs, are fast losing all chance of finishing in the first division. Washington was unbeaten for the week—five straight—until they ran into the Red Sox. Connie Mack's only bright spots were young Dick Fowler's two wins over the Yankees.

Two for Bonham

The Yankees, by the way, added half a game to their lead during the seven days. Their series just ahead at Fenway Park is hardly crucial. Tiny Bowham won a pair of games last week and Joe Gordon continued his slugging. The champs came up with seven double plays in one game, for a new record. Yesterday, the New Yorkers officially erased the Athletics from the flag race. It is now both physically and mathematically impossible for the Mackmen to finish first, which hardly comes as news.

The Giants went three full contests up in their third-place battle with the Reds in the National League. Mel Ott came back with four in a row after dropping a double-header to the Braves on Wednesday. The Giants can do what the Reds cannot—hit. Bill McKechnie took only one decision in five starts. It takes a shutout, or close to it, to give a Cincy hurler a chance to win.

Passeau Has 16

The duel between Pittsburgh and Chicago for the unspectacular second-division leadership continues. Frankie Frisch was doing all right until he dropped two to the Cubs on Sunday, scoring only two runs in 18 innings. The Cubs saw Lou Novikoff return to the line-up yesterday and contribute four hits. Claude Passeau has 16 wins on the mound.

Al Javery, with five shutouts in his last six victories, is the big noise at Boston. He just missed a no-hitter at Brooklyn on Sunday, Dixie Walker's single being his only yield. The enemy has tallied only seven runs in the 10 games he has won. The Phils early today were an unbelievable 46½ games off the Brooklyn page, 6½ contests behind their 1941 gait.

The Cardinals must be convinced by now that the best they can do is a strong second. They won six out of eight for the week, but the Dodgers came up with five wins in six starts. Larry French won two more and Dolph Camilli hit three homers. Camilli personally accounted for two of the wins.

The Dodgers, therefore, proved to the world in general that they can win by the ample process of clean baseball, a fact which critics suspected all along. Larry MacPhail's lecture to the team must have produced the desired results.

Ted Williams, at .352, is opening up a commanding gap in the batting race; at 106 is all alone in run production, and at 25 homers is four up on Chet Laabs. The National homer race shows Camilli with 20 and Mize and Ott with 19. Medwick's 79 RBI total is first.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	389	100	137	25	106	.352
Pesky	454	72	145	1	33	.319
Doerr	404	82	128	13	78	.317
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	476	83	139	12	38	.292
Lupien	313	40	86	3	45	.275
Finney	256	39	66	2	30	.258
Tabor	402	40	101	6	56	.251
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	178	11	42	0	13	.236
Conroy	214	18	42	4	18	.196
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Holmes	435	40	121	3	31	.278
Kluttz	172	18	47	1	26	.273
Waner	247	36	66	1	20	.267
Fernandez	439	46	109	6	45	.248
Masi	69	12	17	0	9	.246
Roberge	89	8	22	1	8	.247
Miller	456	39	110	4	36	.241
West	349	43	84	11	35	.241
Sisti	328	42	75	4	29	.230
Gremp	164	9	37	3	16	.226
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	190	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Gardnar Mulloy Heads List For Longwood Bowl Tennis

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

War-torn tennis lobbed into this section today in the form of the revived Longwood Bowl tournament at Chestnut Hill.

Minus the Riggses, Kovacses, Kramers, Schroeders, who in turn had replaced the Budges, Bromwiches, Von Cramms, and Perrys, this 48th running of a famous grass courts tournament looked to its amateur potential stars for net finesse.

And the list, though not imposing, is certainly full of promise.

One local, well-remembered, veteran campaigner does head the national seedings. He is the former Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Florida, and now Lieutenant Mulloy of Annapolis and world points.

Stars of Future

But that fertile tennis state of California is sending us the stars of the future. Therein lies most interest in this present Bowl.

Unfortunately for several of these future champions, they were due to meet seeded opponents in early rounds. For instance, Arthur McDonald of Los Angeles was scheduled to meet top-seeded Mulloy this afternoon.

The two brothers of the celebrated Jinx Falkenburg, Tom and Bob, were set to take on sturdy rivals in Edward Gilbert and Richard Odman, respectively.

The foreign-seeded group found two colorful Latin Americans in Francisco Segura of Ecuador and Alejo Russell of Argentina. Segura is a two-handed powerhouse on the starboard side and a Latin exponent of the famous Bounding Basque, Jean Borota.

The women's side of the singles situation likewise put the emphasis on youth, but seasoned youth. At the present, the top four seeders are within the ages of 17 and 24, and the quartet will merely resume a season-long clay and grass courts feud.

Louise Brough No. 1

Ranking at the top is a hard-hitting, Alice Marble protege, Louise Brough, the young lassie from Beverly Hills, Calif., currently the nation's hottest racquet wielder. This powerhouse youngster has now dominated four tournaments, and only yesterday made it two straight wins over Pauline Betz, figured at the outset of this season's play the number one successor to Miss Marble's vacated crown. Following Miss Betz in the seeding order are Margaret Osborne, another Southern California product, and Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, formerly of the Sunshine State, but now of New York.

Billy Talbert, who just yesterday upset Ted Scroeder to win the Newport Casino singles, rates second to Mulloy in the men's singles. Seymour Greenberg, national clay courts titlist from Chicago, draws number three, and Victor Seixas, Philadelphia, number four.

Net Chops

Ted Schroeder, who won the national doubles crown for the second-straight season with Jack Kramer, just about one year ago, was unable to make this tournament because of application proceedings for our armed forces. Kramer has been out of action all summer for the same reason.

* * *

The women's singles championships get under way tomorrow. The men's doubles also begin tomorrow. Women's doubles are scheduled to start Wednesday.

* * *

The Longwood Bowl tournament, being held for the first time since 1939, is also sponsoring the national men's and women's veteran doubles and the national father-and-son tournament.

* * *

The United Service Organizations are receiving one-half the net profits this year.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—This one comes by a round-about route, but, if true, it sounds like good news for football fans . . . The story is that the Office of Defense Transportation has assured college representatives that they'll be able to get transportation for their teams this fall . . . Looks as if Dixie Parsons might be the Tigers' only catcher for the rest of the season. Birdie Tebbetts already is on his way to the Army, and the word is that young Harvey Riebe, just bought from Beaumont, may be called any day . . . When Mrs. Martha Gudeyon, cook at the Carroll College dormitory that is serving as training quarters for the Chicago Cardinals, heard she would have 30 players to feed, she fixed a supply that would have been enough for 75 girls . . . Halfway through the first meal the Cards sent an SOS for more food.

* * *

Dick Sherman of Jamestown, N. Y., writes that Cy Pfirman, Jr., is by no means the youngest umpire in organized baseball . . . The Pony League has one a year younger than Cy in 21-year-old Edward Luxemburg, who has been wearing a blue suit for three years . . . And John McGill, Jr., of the Ashland, Ky., Daily Independent, sends in a suggestion that the movie folks make a film story of Babe Ruth's career . . . "After all," McGill points out, "thousands of Ruth fans never had the opportunity to see him in action."

* * *

Lieut. Dick Chapman, former amateur golf champ, is the winner of the recent "remote control" golf tournament. He drew for the prize after a three-way ties with 64's . . . Cadet Bill Lyda, former Oklahoma U. runner, already is wondering about a leave to compete in the Sugar Bowl meet next December. He's at the Georgia Naval Pre-Flight School . . . Dick Rendell, sports editor of the Camp Lee (Va.) Traveler, reports that when a pal asked Freddie Hutchinson if you have to be good to make the Norfolk Naval Training Station nine, Freddie answered: "You have to win or else go to sea."

Backstroke Star Sets Only Mark In A. A. U. Meet

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 17 (AP)—Gloria Callen, New York's comely swimming star, today had one more national record to add to her long list of new marks, the only one established in the 1942 Women's National AAU three-day swimming meet.

Sharing honors with the young New York backstroke specialist was Betty Bemis of the Riviera Club of Indianapolis, who won two events and finished second in a third to amass 13 of her team's points and win individual high point honors. Her team successfully defended its title without serious threats, piling up a total of 53 points, 20 more than the runner-up team.

Miss Callen, a member of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, set the new record while swimming the 100-meter first lap of the 300-meter medley relay, negotiating the distance in 1:17.1, four-tenths of a second under her old mark. Although she gave her team a record start, the event was won by the Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore.

Miss Bemis won her second individual title of the meet last night by defeating champion Nancy Merki of Multnomah in the 800-meter freestyle race and was second in the 300-meter individual medley.

Miss Merki placed second in the individual high point title, getting 11, while Joan Fogle of the Riviera Club was third with nine, and Suzanne Zimmerman of Multnomah was fourth with eight. The Portland club finished second in team honors with 33 points and New York was third with 23.

Ann Ross of the St. George-Dragon Club of Brooklyn won the three-meter board diving title, while Jane Dillard of Fort Worth, Texas, annexed the 100-meter breaststroke, a new event. Her time was 1:28.3.

Sports Around the Hub

Huskies to Start Grid Practice

Northeastern University will become the first of the local colleges actually to start fall football practice when Head Coach Foxy Flumere begins outdoor sessions at Huntington Field in Brookline tomorrow. The Huskies will be getting out two weeks earlier than usual.

During the past few weeks Flumere, who took over this season because of the absence of Jimmy Dunn in the Army, has been conducting indoor meetings at the university headquarters on Huntington Avenue, and he reports the meetings were highly successful.

Although many of last season's veterans will be unable to attend practice this week, they are expected to report following Labor Day, Foxy, therefore, plans to concentrate on incoming freshmen and likely candidates who have never played before. The Huskies' first game is with Arnold College on Oct. 3.

* * *

Awaiting a ruling from the U. S. G. A. today were five of New England's professional golfers who competed over the week end in the Rhode Island open championship. Les Kennedy, the young Fresh Pond pro, will win outright with his 36-hole total of 146 if the U. S. G. A. gives him a 4 on the 33rd hole. The question hinges on whether or not Les gets a two-stroke penalty for playing a wrong ball. If he does not, he wins. If he gets a five on the provisional ball he played, he will tie Tom Mahan, Elmer Reed, Joe Pezzullo, and Lew Myers for first. If he gets a six—with the two-stroke penalty—he winds up in a four-way tie for fifth.

* * *

Harvard's pair of dinghy crews won the series of races over the week end for the Danmark Trophy, sponsored by the Danish Ministry in Washington. Skippers David Noyes and John Burton ran up 251 points to 240 for Dartmouth, 217 for Yale, and 197 for the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, host for the races. The individual skipper's title was won by Cadet Thomas Daniels of the Coast Guard, with 126 points. In all, 14 colleges participated for the trophy donated by Capt. Knud Hansen, skipper of the Danmark, former Danish cadet training ship now in the U. S. Coast Guard service.

* * *

Briefs: Chauncey DePew Steele, Jr., of Brookline gave himself a fitting sendoff for service with the Naval Reserve yesterday when he defeated Al Stitt of Brookline in four sets to win the Longwood Cricket Club championship. Steele has been commissioned a lieutenant (j. g.) . . . Ted Bishop, Woodland's New England amateur champion, deserves credit for his showing in the Rochester open golf tournament which concluded yesterday. The tall shotmaker scored a 72-hole total of 284 to tie for fifth, just six strokes behind winner Ben Hogan . . . Dave Whiteside and Elmer Tripp of New Bedford won their club's annual four-ball event yesterday, defeating Robert Charlton and Allison Dorman, Jr., another New Bedford club, 3 and 2.

* * *

Joe Smith, the Medford milkman who won the B. A. A. Marathon last April 19, was inducted into the Coast Guard Saturday. He will assist in physical fitness work at the Hotel Brunswick receiving station . . . Dartmouth wound up its summer baseball season Saturday with a 9-7 victory over Amherst . . . In other college ball games Harvard beat the Malden twilight nine 4-0 and Williams defeated Providence College 2-1 in 10 innings . . . Lieut. Will Cloney of the Army, former Hub newspaperman and publicity director for Northeastern, was a visitor to Boston over the week end. He is to be transferred here from Virginia.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 16

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4-1, Baltimore 0-3.
Rochester 5-2, Montreal 3-3.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 1, Syracuse 0 (second game postponed).

American Association

St. Paul 6-4, Toledo 4-5.
Louisville 3-2, Milwaukee 2-1.
Indianapolis 4-1, Kansas City 2-2.
Minneapolis 5-0, Columbus 4-2 (first game 12 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 1-0, San Diego 0-1.
Sacramento 5-0, Hollywood 2-3.
Seattle 2-0, Los Angeles 1-3 (first game, 13 innings).
San Francisco 7-8 Portland 5-2.

Southern Association

Nashville 4-2, Atlanta 2-3.
Knoxville 9-2, Chattanooga 5-2 (second game called end seventh to permit teams to travel).
Little Rock 2-2, Birmingham 1-1.
New Orleans 7-2, Memphis 6-3 (second game, called end ninth, darkness).

Texas League

Beaumont 3-3, Fort Worth 2-1.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 1.
Tulsa 7, Houston 4.
San Antonio 4 Oklahoma City 3.

Eastern League

Binghamton 7-4 Springfield 0-1.
Wilkes-Barre 7-8, Elmira 6-9.
Scranton 2, Williamsport 0 (second game postponed).
Albany at Hartford, 2, postponed.

Leads On Attack

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams, Red Sox

Ted Williams, of Boston's American League entry, has the enjoyable position of leading the junior circuit in batting, runs batted in, and in home runs. In some quarters Ted is being boosted already for the honor of "most valuable player."

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y.—Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., professional, won $5,000 Times-Union open golf tourney with 72-hole score of 278. Toured course Sunday in four-over par 74 to remain three strokes in front of Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who had 281.

* * *

Neenah, Wis.—Gloria Callen, New York glamour girl of the swimming lanes, broke own national 100-meter backstroke record as Riviera Club of Indianapolis, won National A. A. U. women's tank title for second straight year.

* * *

Chicago—Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, defeated Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, 4 and 2, in 36-hole final of women's Western amateur golf final.

* * *

Danville, Ky.—Laird Holt, of Tusculum College, named head football coach at Centre.

* * *

College Park, Md.—Jack Manders, former University of Minnesota and Chicago Bear fullback, selected as assistant by Head Football Coach Clark Shaughnessy of Maryland.

* * *

Philadelphia—Tommy Henrich, the New York Yankees' service-bound outfielder, took temporary leave of his mates to head for Cleveland where he will take an examination for enlistment with the Coast Guard.

* * *

Cazenovia, N. Y.—I. A. Horowitz, New York City, twice champion of the American Chess Federation, plotted himself to top honors with an 8-1 score in the Championship Class of the New York Chess Association tourney. L. Russell Chauvenet, Charlottesville, Va., triumphed in the experts' division.

* * *

Manchester, Mass. — Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the Essex County Club invitation tennis title, her fourth title in a row on her present eastern tour, defeating Pauline Betz of Winter Park, Fla., 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Hutchinson Club Goes the Limit

HUTCHINSON, Kan. (AP) — Hutchinson has gone the limit in a search for enough talent to finish the Western Association baseball race—they have signed the batboy.

The local club, its personnel riddled by war calls and player transfers to other teams in the Pittsburgh Pirate chain, pressed 20-year-old Bob Fields, batboy since 1937, into duty as the regular catcher when the draft took their only remaining receiver.

Navy Pairing Tops

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP)—Willie Turnesa, former national amateur golf champion and now a chief specialist at the Hollywood, Fla., Naval Gunnery School, teamed with Lieut. Commander Charles Gold yesterday to win medalist honors in the Metropolitan Miami amateur four-ball tournament. They had a 34-31—65, five under par.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	5	3	0	1.000
Hughson	27	15	3	.833
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Butland	17	2	1	.667
Dobson	22	7	7	.500
Terry	17	5	5	.500
Wagner	22	10	11	.476
Judd	23	7	9	.438
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	18	6	4	.600
Tost	27	10	7	.588
Sain	31	4	4	.500
Javery	34	10	13	.435
Tobin	29	9	17	.346
Earley	21	4	10	.286
Donovan	20	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2185
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

The Home Forum

Steinway, This Is Chickering

I AM ALWAYS likely to forget my manners where there is a piano. It does not matter that I cannot play one properly. I belong to the Gerald Johnson school of thought on the question of proficiency. Mr. Johnson, in his delightful book, "A Little Night Music," explains how he parted with his flute teacher because that serious-minded musician thought there was only one way to play a flute, and that was to play it well. I have never tried a flute, but I can prove a piano can be played otherwise, and I often do.

No hostess has to beg me to perform. In fact, I often save her the trouble of asking me at all. The first pause in Dr. Savant's exposition of the dynamics of social organization is where I come in, splashing a few careless measures of garbled Chopin over the fabric of conversation. Naturally, this never happens twice in the same house. I have given more farewell performances than Patti and Bernhardt combined.

* * *

So I was—"intrigued" is a word as hackneyed as Brahms' Lullaby, but that's what I was—intrigued to read in this column the other day about a house where a piano stands around day after day with its keyboard wide open and yet is hardly ever played. You may say this is a matter strictly between it and its owner. Very well, I am an interloper, then. No question of good form can come between me and a lonely piano.

I suppose it is none of my business whether a piano's owner neglects it or not. But I know what that piano must have been through! You can pick any phrase from Palestrina to Shostakovitch, and it is pent up in that piano. Imagine it standing silently by while music progressed from Ethelbert Nevin to Ravel. No wonder that piano had a cracked sounding board. If it had been a violin—a much more temperamental creature—it would have snapped every string, kicked over the bridge and let down its sound post.

* * *

An old Pleyel grand that I met, some years ago in Boston, was no more a hero. Chopin had owned this piano. It was of satiny, ruddy rosewood and it had what the faithful Steinway so sorely needed—an extra sounding board. This also was rosewood, and lay over instead of under the strings. The Pleyel had stood patiently silent, too, in a French museum. But it had found a friend in Maurice Dumesnil who brought it to the land of opportunity that had been a wild musical frontier when Chopin lived. Its tone was thin and plaintive—I doubt whether Chopin would have written the B-minor Prelude for any other piano, almost certainly not for the orchestral grands of today. But by now I think the neglected Steinway should be in proper voice for this little cameo of nostalgic sound.

If one could say to two pianos: "Well, well, so you've never met before! You two must know each other; Steinway, this is Chickering; Chickering, this is Steinway," I am sure I should appear one day soon at the door of the Steinway's house with my Chickering under my arm. This, too, is a grand and heroic personage among pianos. There was a day when we thought, like Beethoven, of bidding "Adieu to the Piano." Like its slighted peer, this old fellow had a cracked sounding board. Its pegs slipped. Its hammers were worn away and its action was as out of joint as the time in which Hamlet lived.

* * *

But, as a child, I had lain awake in my little room under the eaves, with rain on the roof and Grieg stealing up to my open window through stirring leaves. Downstairs someone was playing our Chickering. I had amused my young friends by laying pieces of music or magazines across the strings to make it sound like a mandolin. I had pulled its ears and stepped on its tail, but it had never bitten me. A decision to part with it was fortunately difficult.

One day I met "Choo-choo" not far from Symphony Hall. We talked of old times. He said: "Have you still that fine old piano that I played at your house that terrible winter night?" I thought: "Here is an artist, who has played perhaps a thousand pianos since then, and he remembers." I pictured him from memory in the celebrated Joseph Adamowski's ensemble classes, bringing smiles of pedagogic satisfaction to a face that was more easily wrinkled by disgust. I saw him in Conservatory concerts, in the Green Room off-stage playing jazz on a battered old upright with both hands and one foot on the keys, and the other on the pedal. I saw him playing "Rhapsody in Blue" at the Pops, and concerti at Symphony Concerts. I said: "Yes, we still have that piano. I think we shall have it rebuilt."

* * *

If ever two pianos ought to meet, it is these two. What boisterous stories the Chickering would tell that well-mannered, timid, wall flower of a Steinway: stories of following its owner from lodging house to lodging house, of being away from home on loan for several months, of being caressed by gentle hands and pounded by muscular ones, of reasoning with Bach, speculating with Scriabine, painting with Wagner, or just waltzing with Johann Strauss.

Perhaps I am intruding. Perhaps it is better for a well-behaved piano to stand in a corner and keep its strings in exact tune, its ivories immaculate, and its mahogany finish groomed like that of a collector's piece. I don't know. I forget my manners where pianos are concerned.

CARLYLE MORGAN

The Vantage

Fireflies fall,
Cool spark by spark,
Down in the lane,
Deep in the dark.

Beyond the orchard
A breeze confers
With woodlot birches
And resinous firs.

Before I give up,
Before I say
The world is too much,
I come this way

To smell the fern,
To hear the brook.
Shadows and stars
Wherever I look.

This is the vantage,
This the light
For the longer view,
For farther sight,

When eyes refuse
The mind a start
And nothing to do
But look with the heart.

CHARLES MALAM

A Wealth of Inspiration

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"I Know a Canyon—"

I KNOW A canyon where, from high on the mountainsides, down even to the sea, there grows a carpet of giant nasturtiums.

No sight is fresher, on this whole green earth, than a glance down on this canyon in the early morning. The sun has just come up behind the purple mountain; the texture of the sky defies analysis—for it is a mixture of saffron and blue, like amber in a sparkling azure glass. The clear new light pierces the eucalyptus grove, striking pink and mauve on the satin-smooth bark of each tree-trunk, falling on the wedge-shaped slopes of the canyon below. Then the jungle of giant nasturtiums, which has lain supine in the dark, serene in its tangled maze, drenched with night-falling dew, comes afire; it gleams and throbs and glows with the hundred colors of flame, which are further accentuated by its background of thousands of deep green leaves.

Left to itself in the canyon, this fiery mat has spread where it pleased, unchecked from high on the slopes, then dropped from level to level until it reached the ocean's surge. There, red and orange and yellow flowers hang in profusion over the cliff, feeding on the spray below; there its mass of dark green pads o'erlap the edge like a heavy mantle.

Wild doves make their homes in this canyon. At evening, I have seen them quiet on the branch, their lovely pearl-gray shapes and broad shoulders, almost "square," distinctly outlined against the deepening sky. By day, these birds may be seen winging swiftly on their countless flights; but now they are motionless on their airy perches, facing west, as if in homage to the age-old wonder of the sunset.

Two large snowy owls live high in one eucalyptus tree. I know they do; for every time I walk under this certain tree, on the bank, sliding and scrambling on the slippery buds and shiny crescent leaves which litter the slope in the grove, there is a giant batting noise above. It is the kind made when heavy birds take to flight on mighty pinions thrusting through the intervening leaves which screen them from the sky; and, as they get free, my startled gaze follows the pair as they sail on outspread wings over the canyon. They circle slowly and majestically, round and round, 'till—making sure the awkward earth-child has left the grove—they come to rest in the topmost branches. Stillness again broods over the canyon.

C. K.

Photograph by courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VASE OF FLOWERS": *A Painting by Henri Rousseau*

PAINTING FLOWER PICTURES has always been the delight of primitive, untutored artists in all countries—from the simple folk painters, and our Victorian grandmothers, who dabbled in delicate watercolors, to the contemporary self-taught painters so much in vogue today. Henri Rousseau, the most widely known and probably the finest primitive painter, seems to have been no exception in his choice of subject matter, since many of his first paintings were tight little bouquets executed rather stiffly, yet with a fine sense of decoration. This feeling for design, for formal pattern and naïve charm, is apparent in the "Vase of Flowers," one of his later canvases now in the collection of William S. Paley of New York. Mimosa, lilies, dahlias, roses, and daisies are bunched together in this stiff bouquet. Emphasizing the formal arrangements is the spray of ivy leaves which decorates the border of the table.

All his life, Rousseau continued to paint flowers and plant forms, making them an important part of his great tropical jungle scenes. His inspiration came from frequent visits to the Paris botanical gardens, where he industriously and lovingly studied natural forms and flowers; storing up for further use the valuable knowledge thus gained.

Defense Area

Row upon row, the cottages stood,
Some of asbestos and some of wood.
Huddled together, no space to spare
Except for a patch of front yard where
The grass put forth a struggling blade
Unaided by the cool of shade.

Stark newness they were, and quite the same,
(Each mail-box had on it a worker's name,
Experts in metal who make the planes,
Their skill the pulse of a nation's veins)
Like parts of a geometric plan
Almost as far as the eye could span.

Alike the houses? I nearly forgot—
But it was certain that they were not.
For now there was little, and now was there much,
As each with an individual touch
Showed this was home, and the dwellers there
Tended it with possessive care.

Where the sun shone hot, and the ground was dry,
Without a tree against the sky,
A trio of pitchers, a pottery fawn
Looked from a sill to a sparse-grown lawn.
A jarful of cactus thrust upwards its spines
Or trumpets swung scarlet on trellised vines.
Row upon row, the cottages stood,
Some of asbestos and some of wood.

A. H. ROBINSON

Arrow Into the Unknown

NO ONE CAN trace the lineage of Sacajawea, but she was nurtured by the force that makes lodgepole pine so straight, the waters so white in the land she came from. She was born a piece of our aboriginal American Nature, which is our touchstone, and she was early mated with our race. Lodged in the body of a New Stone Age woman that soul might be, but it was a great soul, and waited great men to command it.

There on the wide plains knifed by Dakota winds they were, also waiting. They did not clearly see their way; they only dreamed it still, as Jefferson had dreamed it. But it lay mapped with the clarity of longing in her Indian mind, the river, the plains, the pass through the mountains. She could not tell the captains; she did not understand how they wished to be told. . . .

The keels went plowing their liquid furrows, breaking the river into light. Sacajawea, in the bow of the first canoe, felt under her breast the impulse of a homing swan's. The west wind greeted her face, and the sun falling westward was a beacon blinding in her eyes. Only the baby looked back, and did not understand what he saw—the straining men, the flashing paddles, the dimpling waves, the roof of the fort where he had been born, abandoned now and swiftly vanishing. . . .

Sacajawea, Canoe Launcher, in her fringed deerskin dress belted with blue beads, her hard thick braids falling with pride over the swell of her breasts, was woman, essential, natural woman. She was innocent, ignorant, of conscious charm.

Among all the men she had complained the least—which was never once. She considered herself exempt from nothing, privileged in nothing. Whatever she did, helping to beach a heavy pirogue, drag firewood, skin bear, she did with a more thoughtless skill than any of them, and always with the burden of the child in his papoose cradle on her back.

The farther they came into the wilderness, the more she showed herself to be the guiding feather upon this arrow into the unknown, which was the expedition of Lewis and Clark.—From "Forward the Nation," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Victorious Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIOUS THINKING based on an understanding of the infinite goodness of God is the need of humanity today. David, who gained repeated victories over the attacks of evil, declared (I Chronicles 29:11), "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all." The last clause of this quotation contains the secret of every victory over evil, because to exalt God is to deprive evil of its false claim to power. The meaning of the word "exalt" is "to glorify or extol;" therefore to exalt God is to glorify Him in recognizing the superiority of good over every phase of evil.

Christian Science, teaching that God is Mind, Spirit, and that the real creation is spiritual and perfect, makes plain the Christ-method of victorious thinking and living. On page 571 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy admonishes: "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." To know oneself is to recognize one's true selfhood as spiritual and perfect, hence impervious to evil. The sufferer from sickness who believes disease is sent by God, exalts disease in his thought, making God responsible for the very ill he is striving to overcome. Such thinking quite evidently cannot win the victory over disease. On the other hand, to exalt one's concept of God, and to recognize Him as infinite Mind, which knows only good, health, strength, as the one divine harmonious consciousness, does win the victory over every disease. To claim that God is the cause of disease is as erroneous as to claim that the laws governing numbers are the cause of mistakes in mathematics. If there were no laws governing numbers there would be chaos so far as numbers are concerned. In a similar sense, if there were no laws of God, or if His laws resulted in discord as well as harmony, then there would be no hope of gaining a victory over either sin or disease. But the Scriptures tell us (Psalms 98:1), "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvellous things: his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory."

If one would gain a victory over the beliefs in debt, lack, limitation, let him watch lest he exalt matter or the evidence of the physical senses. These senses bear witness to a very unjust state of affairs, wherein some are enormously wealthy while others are depressingly poor. Belief in this evidence arouses resentment, self-pity, fear, and frustration; whereas denying this false sense testimony and exalting God, that is, keeping in thought His perfect laws of justice and equality, gives one a consciousness of ever-present abundance, a complete victory over lack or limitation. Jesus, our Way-shower, was able to feed the multitudes because in exalting God he could not accept the lie of hunger or deprivation as the reality of man's condition at any time or under any circumstances.

When mortal mind is conquered, the victory over every evil, even death, is assured. Since mortal mind is only the belief of a mind apart from God—a mind that can be conscious of suffering, sorrow, grief, separation, anger, jealousy, dishonesty, deceit—then to conquer it, it is necessary to refute its claim to reality, and on the basis of one God, one Mind, establish the fact of one divine, harmonious consciousness. Paul, recognizing that when Life is exalted, seen to be God, death is then conquered, declared (I Corinthians 15:57), "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The study of Mrs. Eddy's writings in connection with the Scriptures and the application of their teaching to every problem that presents itself, soon bring the conviction that Christianity is a Science, and that there is a Christianly scientific way to gain the victory over every phase of evil. Those who have been restored to health and happiness through the study of divine Science feel great gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for her tireless effort to make plain to humanity the Christ-method of exalting God. They recognize in her the God-appointed and God-anointed messenger, revealing the spiritual and scientific truth contained in the Bible. In this hour of trial and stress students of Christian Science find encouragement and comfort in her trusting love as expressed in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 204): "My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

PENSAMIENTOS VICTORIOSOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

PENSAMIENTOS VICTORIOSOS, basados en un entendimiento de la bondad infinita de Dios, son la necesidad del género humano hoy en día. David, que repetidamente ganó victorias sobre los ataques del mal, declaró (I. Crónicas, 29:11): "¡Tuya, oh Jehová, es la grandeza, y el poder, y la gloria, y la victoria, y la majestad; porque todo cuanto existe en el cielo y en la tierra tuyo es! ¡Tuyo, oh Jehová, es el reino, y tú te ensalzas como cabeza sobre todas las cosas!" La última parte de esta cita contiene el secreto de toda victoria sobre el mal, porque el ensalzar a Dios priva el mal de sus falsas pretensiones de poder. El significado de la palabra "ensalzar" es "glorificar o alabar"; así que el ensalzar a Dios significa glorificarle, reconociendo la superioridad del bien sobre toda fase del mal.

La Ciencia Cristiana, enseñando que Dios es la Mente o el Espíritu y que la creación efectiva es espiritual y perfecta, expone el método cristiano de un modo victorioso de pensar y vivir. En la página 571 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy nos amonesta: "En todas las ocasiones y bajo todas las circunstancias venced el mal con el bien. Conoceos a vosotros mismos, y Dios proveerá la sabiduría y la ocasión para una victoria sobre el mal." El conocerse a sí mismo significa que uno reconoce sú verdadera individualidad como espiritual y perfecta, y por lo tanto impenetrable para el mal. El enfermo que cree que la enfermedad le ha sido mandada por Dios, glorifica la enfermedad en su pensamiento, haciendo a Dios responsable por el mismo mal que trata de vencer. Es evidente que tal modo de pensar no puede ganar la victoria sobre la enfermedad. Pero si uno en cambio glorifica su concepto de Dios, reconociéndole a Dios como la Mente infinita que no conoce más que el bien, la salud y la fuerza, como la única conciencia divina y armoniosa, —ganará la victoria sobre toda enfermedad. El pretender que Dios es la causa de la enfermedad es tan erróneo como lo sería si se pretendiese que las leyes que gobiernan los números son causa de los errores en las matemáticas. Si no hubiera leyes que gobernasen los números, habría caos en lo que concierne a los números. De la misma manera, si no hubiera leyes de Dios, o si Sus leyes produjeran tanto discordia como armonía, no habría esperanza de ganar la victoria sobre el pecado o la enfermedad. Pero las Sagradas Escrituras nos dicen (Salmos, 98:1): "¡Cantad a Jehová un cántico nuevo, porque él ha hecho maravillas! ¡su misma diestra le ha ganado la victoria, y su santo brazo!"

Si uno quisiera ganar la victoria sobre las falsas creencias de deudas, escasez y limitación, es necesario que tenga cuidado de no glorificar la materia o la evidencia de los sentidos corporales. Estos sentidos testifican de un estado de cosas muy injusto, en el cual algunos son enormemente ricos, mientras que otros son humillantemente pobres. La creencia en esta evidencia despierta un sentimiento de privación, descontento, temor y resentimiento; mientras que la negación de este falso testimonio de los sentidos y la alabanza de Dios, es decir, el tener presente Sus leyes perfectas de justicia y equidad, nos da una comprensión de la abundancia siempre presente, una victoria completa sobre la escasez o la limitación. Jesús, nuestro Guía, pudo dar de comer a las multitudes, porque, glorificando a Dios, no le fué posible aceptar la mentira del hambre y de la privación como la condición efectiva del hombre en cualquier tiempo o bajo cualquier circunstancia.

Cuando la mente mortal sea vencida, la victoria sobre todo mal, hasta sobre la muerte, estará asegurada. Puesto que la mente mortal no es más que la creencia en una inteligencia aparte de Dios—una mente que puede estar consciente de sufrimiento, dolor, pesar, separación, enojo, celos, improbidad, engaño —entonces para vencerla es necesario que refutemos su pretensión de realidad, estableciendo sobre la base de un solo Dios, una sola Mente, el hecho de que no hay más que una sola conciencia divina y armoniosa. San Pablo, reconociendo que la muerte será vencida cuando la Vida sea glorificada, comprendida como idéntica con Dios,—declaró (I. Corintios, 15:57): "¡Gracias a Dios que nos da la victoria, por medio de nuestro Señor Jesucristo!"

El estudio de los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy en connexión con las Sagradas Escrituras y la aplicación de sus enseñanzas a todo problema que se presente no tardarán de traernos la convicción de que el cristianismo es una Ciencia y que hay un método cristianamente científico para ganar la victoria sobre toda forma del mal. Los que han sido restaurados a la salud y felicidad por medio del estudio de la Ciencia divina, sienten gran gratitud hacia Mary Baker Eddy por sus esfuerzos incansables al explicar a la humanidad el método cristiano de glorificar a Dios. Reconocen en ella la mensajera, llamada por Dios y consagrada por Dios, revelando la verdad espiritual y científica, contenida en la Biblia. En esta hora de prueba y tensión los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana encuentran aliento y consuelo en su amor confiado, tal como se expresa en la página 204 de su obra THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Mi fe en Dios y en Sus fieles descansa en el hecho de que El es el bien infinito y que da a Sus fieles la oportunidad de hacer uso de sus virtudes latentes, de aprovecharse del poder que yace oculto en la calma y que las tempestades impulsan a vigor y victoria."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

A Summer Sky

A summer sky is an airy thing
With its clouds of floating white,
A curve of bird or a butterfly wing,
Or a dried-up leaf in flight.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Wanted in America: Tolerance ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

All Americans today are faced with a major challenge to their good sense and patriotism. It's not outside the country; it's right here at home. It stems from the undenied and undeniable growth of racial tension throughout the country, but most particularly in the southern states. Since such a situation obviously calls for plain speaking, it is necessary to recognize that this state of affairs, if not checked, can have serious consequences for America's war effort.

Although Administration interest in Negro problems makes Washington a key spot from which to view the racial problem, evidence of the present trouble can be found all the way from the industrial areas of the Northeast to the deepest part of the Deep South. It's attracting a great deal of anxious attention in the Government, to say nothing of the apprehension being felt by responsible white and colored persons throughout the South.

It's plainly apparent that the tension must be relieved if the country is not to run the very real and grave risk of a repetition of the disastrous race riots which followed the first world war.

There is pretty general agreement that the problem stems directly from the Negroes' war-awakened desire to participate more fully in the life of a democratic America. The gigantic expansion of industrial opportunity, and the increased emphasis on democracy at home and abroad have convinced the Negro that there will never be a better time to win fuller rights.

Barriers of Prejudice

It is no surprise, however, that such stirring among the nation's colored citizens would bring them up against what many persons, above all in the South, believe are firmly-fixed barriers. But up until this spring, the situation did not seem to be as acute as many persons here in Washington had feared it might be. Today there is inescapable evidence that racial relations over wide areas of the country have deteriorated rapidly.

At the present time Birmingham, Ala., is the seat of a very determined effort to revive, if not the name, at least the aims of the Ku Klux Klan. According to persons in close touch with these developments, this move is reciving support which would not have been possible a year ago and which testifies to the fact that this may be no temporary affair.

In the neighboring State of Georgia, the situation appears to be even more grave. There Gov. Eugene Talmadge, one of the most determined supporters of the concept of "white supremacy," has just caused to be issued an order putting the State Guard on the "alert" against "impending danger" from Negroes.

Issued by Col. Lindley W. Camp, head of the Guard, the order said that white and colored agents were inciting the Negroes to "demand certain privileges which are not granted in Georgia and which never will be."

This order was made public only a few days after Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, generally considered as wielding a constructive influence throughout the South, refused to sanction a Government war contract because it contained a clause outlawing racial discrimination. Governor Dixon is quoted as having said that such moves would end racial segregation and that he would never be a party to them.

Mississippi and Texas

Somewhat similar situations are also reported from Mississippi and Texas. Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi has taken the floor of the House several times to warn that if outsiders attempt to mix in the racial affairs of his state Mississippians will handle the Negro question in a very direct manner.

President Roosevelt has already received a number of appeals from organizations and individuals to inaugurate vigorous action to forestall the possibility of racial trouble. But the Administration is on a very hot political seat, with a number of this year's primaries already having gone against candidates whom the Administration hoped would be successful.

It is known, for example, that the White House hopes for the defeat of Governor Talmadge in Georgia. Yet any support to the Governor's opponent or any pro-Negro move on the Government's part would strengthen the Talmadge position, it is believed.

Some of the more vigorous advocates of equality of treatment have been urging that the Government be used in a far greater degree to insure greater personal and economic freedom for the Negro in the South. There are, on the other hand, many persons who warn that such action might result in the most serious disturbances since the days of reconstruction.

Actually, the way to progress would seem to lie between the extremes. The Administration has done creditable work in enlarging the Negro's wartime opportunities. Future advance must come through judicious steps which will not open irremediable breaches within the country. Americans can be expected to advance wisely when so much is at stake.

The Country Speaks: New England

Harvard Club Does Its Part ..... ***By John Bond***

Not to be outdone by the university in Cambridge, Mass., which is providing facilities for training numerous Army and Navy men and, most recently, has found room to take in the Army Chaplain's School, formerly located at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., the Harvard Club across the Charles River in Boston is providing a valuable service to all college men interested in getting a commission in the armed services.

Since early spring—the first of April to be exact—the War Service Advisory Bureau in the Harvard Club of Boston has been providing what might be termed nonsectarian counsel to men of any and all colleges who think they may have some qualification for which the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Marines might be looking.

The kind of war that the present one has developed into demands specialists. But one of the problems has been putting the man with the special training into touch with the branch that needs what he has to offer.

That's where the Harvard Club comes in.

Volunteers, working with the authority and approval of the Army and Navy and other branches of the service, are on hand from 9 to 5 daily to interview men interested in volunteering in active service. These interviewers are primed with the latest official information as to what the needs of the moment are.

The applicant is asked to fill out a very brief form stating his education, business, professional or technical background. He also gives his draft status. Men whose draft class is liable for call are not encouraged to go farther in their quest for a commission.

A quick reference to a little book which tells the latest needs in the various services and the interviewer is able to advise the applicant where his best opportunity lies.

Chief advantage of the plan is that it saves valuable time for busy men who otherwise would have to go to several places before finding where their talents may best be used. It also saves the time of the man whose background may not fit him for a commission in any branch.

It's not always pleasant to be told there's nothing for one, but it's a lot more to the point than finding out after many weary hours of waiting around various procurement offices.

The War Service Advisory Board, it should be pointed out, has no authority to promise commissions. It is, as the name implies, entirely an advisory body. It is not a place for enlistment.

Some idea of the niche it has filled may be found in the fact that nearly 7,000 men have passed through the Harvard Club door seeking information such as the Board has to offer. Probably 2,000 of these have been passed along to the Army or the Navy in the belief that there would be a place for them.

As to the type of men who have applied, the following figures which appeared in a recent newspaper story are interesting: 156 accountants, 56 athletic directors, 107 finance, 52 investments, 103 chemists, 114 foods, 66 investigators, 184 insurance, 373 lawyers, 75 manufacturers, 80 medical, 85 merchandisers, 109 newspapers, 193 office managers, 70 real estate, 345 salesmen, 637 teachers, just to name a few.

To Change the Subject:

World of Tomorrow ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

No one attended the funeral of the little girl. Nobody knew her name. Her parents had been lost in the raid. It was like that after the Nazi planes had let loose their attack on the city of Bath. According to Robert St. John, NBC broadcaster, the overworked Vicar suggested that "the honored dead of this world war should be the 'unknown child' rather than the 'unknown soldier.'"

Many of the exiles are children. Up and down the world one finds them—Polish, Jewish, French, Belgian, Chinese, Dutch. Child passengers are rescued from torpedoed ships, and some are not rescued. A 15-year-old English girl, who reached shore after an attack, told of a younger child, a fellow-passenger, "She was such a brave little kid and game to the end. . . . The escort lowered her into the sea and said a prayer for her, then hustled me into another lifeboat."

From Vichy comes a description of French children at play—boys taking playmates prisoner and saying, "Both shall be shot at dawn"; girls with a toy shop, insisting on clothing coupons and asserting, "This is not the black market, Madam."

A Continuous Process

Looking over a bulletin issued on the basis that "wartime and postwar planning is a continuous and indivisible process," I wonder how much the children are being taken into consideration—not as victims of the present war so much as the generation to whom the postwar world will be relegated.

Earnest committees are delving into questions concerning postwar labor problems, the "potential future demand for various types of consumer goods," changes in trade methods and territories, urban development of real estate, rural housing and something which sails under the imposing title of "federal-state-local fiscal relationships," which prose tastes something like a mouthful of straw.

Public utilities, manufacturers, iron and steel producers, real estate dealers, and a host of others appear to have been taken into consideration in the program planning. That is all to the good, but the sage persons who sit around the (presumably) round tables, threshing out the plans for the world of tomorrow may not have the opportunity of putting those plans into operation.

The war is not yet over. The cleaning up, ready for a fresh start, will not be done in a week or a month or a year. It is the children, now in many ways the victims of warfare, who will have to take the reins. They had no part in producing present conditions. They will have had no part in the results of the present conflict. Yet they will have to do the reconstructing.

Children to Hold the Reins

The first thing they will need will be the ability to think clearly and courageously, not as the Nazi youth learned to think who are now dropping bombs on Britain; not as the generation growing up in the democracies during World War I, who failed to read the writing on the wall.

As this war develops and more women are drawn into service, infants will have to be cared for in nursery schools. Pre-school training will be outside the home to a large extent. Teachers will have a graver responsibility than ever. The days of growing up in happy indifference to national or international affairs are over.

Every individual enterprise must now, for the safety of the individual, be considered in the perspective of its effect on the community and the nation, and other nations. Postwar planning cannot be considered apart from the children who will be charged with its execution, and the "continuous and indivisible process" includes their interests now.

Australia Builds a Super Airfield—And Quickly!

American forces aid 'army behind the lines' in its huge task; 'funny little cove' in charge.

By Michael Terry, F. R. G. S.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Australia's "Army behind the lines," called the Civil Construction Corps, is excelling itself "somewhere in Australia." The location of the latest huge enterprise is secret, the full details are secret and the field boss is merely the "officer-in-charge," a man "without a name." Except for the bare facts to follow the construction is utterly "hush-hush."

A United States major associated with the job has said "I've seen some fast jobs in my country but nothing of the same speed and efficiency as they're putting into this one."

The field boss of this top-line show is a most unusual fellow. All orders and directions go to him personally at stipulated times over a special telephone. He has no staff in the accepted sense, no banks or files—which an enemy agent could search. His memory is his filing system. His mind is his staff, so that the chance of leakage of invaluable information to the enemy becomes an irreducible minimum.

This boss, so my friend told me, is a "funny little cove who seems to have to run—because he never walks. He looks at you sideways and talks very fast. He may be 29 years old: he may be 40. That is his extra secret. Visiting the many different sections of the construction all over the air field site, he drives hard and fast, taking bumps, gutters and ridges in his stride."

Expert Engineer

This is the man, a brilliant engineer for all his unusual ways, whom the Allied Works Council has put in charge of the high speed building of the No. 1 air field for Australia.

One day late last February certain ranchers started just another day. Sheep were in their "paddocks," grass covered the ground, gum trees stood serene as they had done since white men first came. Suddenly a host of motors and men arrived. "National emergency" they told the ranchers. "Sorry, but we want your land. We'll make it easy but you'll have to quit as quick as you can pack. We'll fix compensation later."

Two days after the Allied Works Council decided to build the airfield all the Government men were on the job. Before even the ranchers could get away, fences were down and great earth-moving machines were scoring the paddocks. Twenty-four hours after notice had been given the sheep ranchers left, sheep moved away—and the erstwhile quiet bush was noisy with the buzz of machines and the shouts of men.

Three and a half miles of high tension conduits were rushed out from the power line in four and a half days. The beginning of the £3,000,000 airfield was underway.

Under National Security Regulations all owners of earth-moving machines had been compelled to declare them some time previously. The list of 30,000 reports was scanned. A Queenslander offered his heavy tractor and himself free of charge till victory was won. Two elderly women offered a gardening hoe and a spade.

An Outfit Moves

A dragline outfit 70 miles from the new job was ordered to drop what was in hand. It set out overnight at its full three-quarter of a mile an hour straight across country, ignoring roads. Bridges could not carry the 120-ton machine—the crew filled in creeks, crawled over, dug them open again. A power line blocked the way. They could not drive it. So they cut it, drove through and made good the line. Tough work, unhesitatingly accomplished, typifying the spirit of the job.

Today 150 machines are changing the face of the countryside. Steam shovels, tractors, bulldozers, scoops work around the clock. United Nations leaders will soon possess an outsize air field where planes can be assembled in the quickest time and repaired in every detail.

Despite all the leveling and removing especial care has been taken not to disturb the natural camouflage. Back amongst the gum trees repair shops are connected to runways by "taxiways" picked out between the trees. To and from servicing, or taking to the air for the first time on active service, planes will move hidden from the air to runways 1¼ miles long.

Whilst a roadway was connecting a sleepy townsite with the airfield-to-be almost stupendous operations were springing to life. Roadbuilders were setting a record. One and a quarter miles a day of dead straight gravelled road was ripped through the bush. Sewerage and a water scheme sufficient for a town of 9,000 population was started. Railroad trucks started to arrive at the rate of 165 a day: bringing stacks of machinery, food and building materials. Now a special loop connects the airfield with the main line.

20 Square Miles

The entire airdrome and works will cover about 20 square miles. The areas put by for buildings comprise 16 of these miles. Four hundred buildings, large and small, are up, and more are rising—all cunningly concealed from the air. Three hundred cottages for airmen and technicians stand amongst the gum trees—a new suburb to a town that so lately was hardly a town itself. All these homes differ externally so a Japanese raider would think them to be well—just ranchers' and townspeoples' homes.

Aggregate from making concrete was not on the site. Engineers found adequate supplies a few miles away. They pressed into service 250 five-ton capacity trucks, operated them on a circular route to avoid collisions between outgoing and incoming streams of traffic, and so flung into their maws the food needed by the concrete mixers.

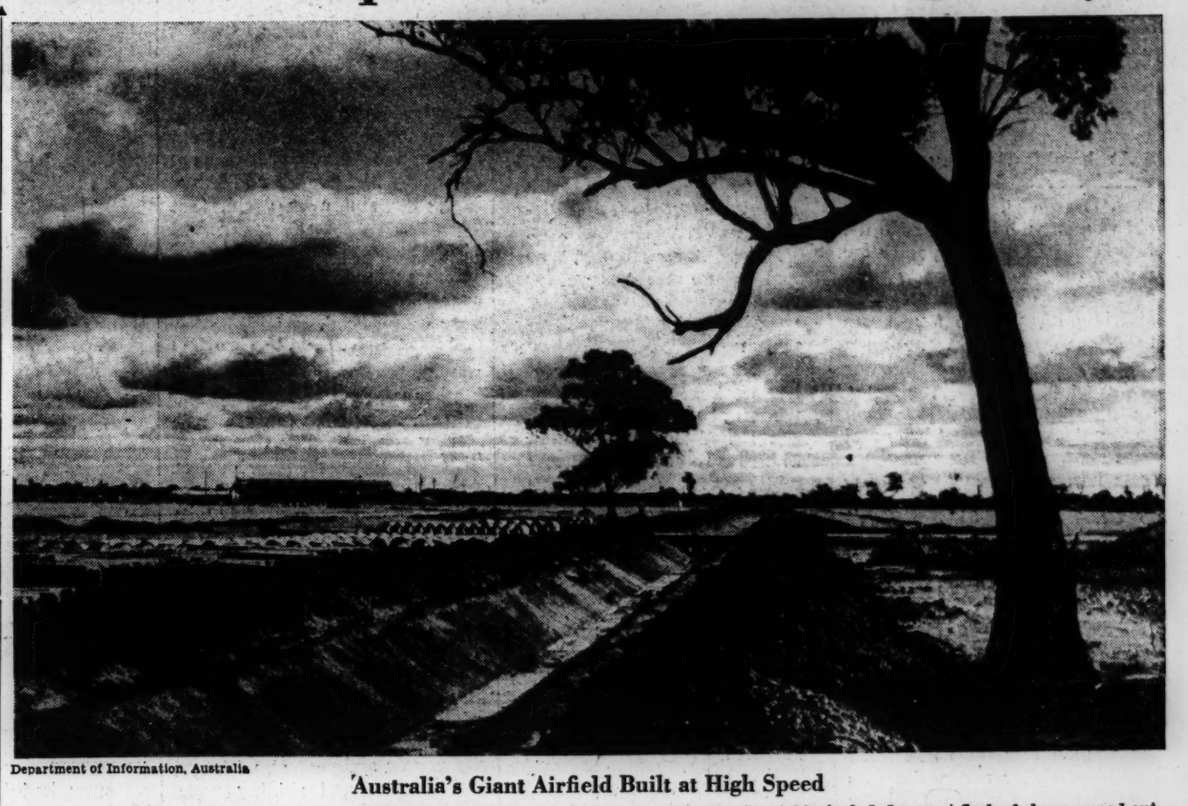
Giant dragline excavators scoop out five tons of Australia every time they heave. Ten seconds after the bite has been taken it is speeding in a tipper truck to where it is wanted. Thus more than 40,000 cubic yards of gravel every week have been, and will be till the deadline in July, put to the service of this Democratic stronghold. Building, shipping, leveling, concreting a new town, huge workshops, a giant aid defense center.

Towering Hangars

Great hangars, larger than anything yet here, are set around the airfield. Four are built, two more will be up by July. Still two more, each 130 feet wide and 330 feet long, are so dwarfed by the big fellows that they are regarded as merely incidental. All of them are built of wood with steel angle plates, to conserve steel.

The latest and best machine shop equipment, arriving in Australia under lend-lease from the United States, is being installed in assembly and repair shops. Allied technicians, eager to forge ahead, actually have taken equipment into hangars and shops before they were complete. One gang started to fit out before the roof was on—workmen were rushed overnight to fix that. Next morning the lot was weather proof.

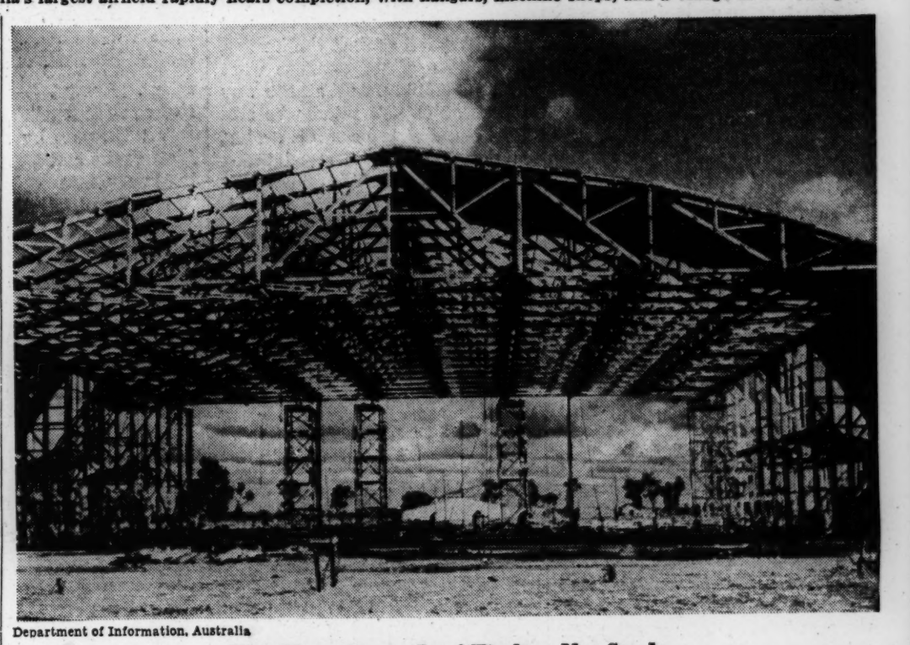
Thus, Australia's outstanding engineering construction feat hastens to victory. United States and Australian airmen and engineers are completing an air defense center which will be the pride of both countries, symbolizing the enthusiasm and enterprise of both nations in the cause of democracy.



Department of Information, Australia

Australia's Giant Airfield Built at High Speed

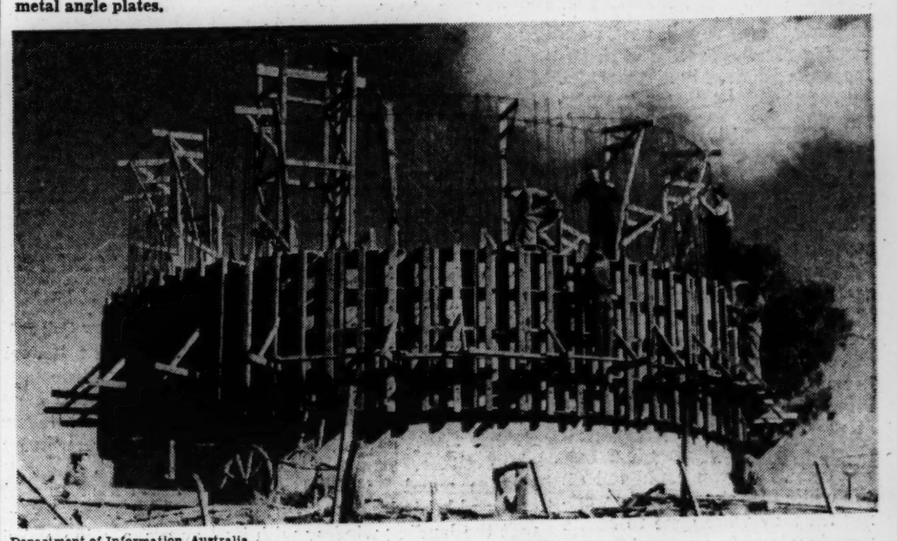
Last February this landscape, over which lingered the atmosphere of some painting by Constable, included a great flock of sheep spread out and quietly grazing. Today Australia's largest airfield rapidly nears completion, with hangars, machine shops, and a village of 300 cottages.



Department of Information, Australia

This Huge Frame Is of Timber, Not Steel

Enormous hangars in the new airfield, built to house planes and machines at this assembly and repair depot, are of a special type of construction to save steel. The frame is built entirely of timber, joined by metal angle plates.



Department of Information, Australia

Could Care for a Town of 9,000 Persons

Reinforced concrete water tower, which is a key point of water and sewerage system of the new airfield.

Second Front Enigma: Supplies for Russia

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the United States and Great Britain heed Russia's grim warning that an immediate second front is a vital necessity they will have to solve one of the most difficult military and supply problems of all time.

In the knotty logistical questions attendant upon the opening of a second front, one stands out:

Have the United Nations enough military equipment and shipping at this time to establish a bridgehead and maintain an invasion force in Europe without halting or dangerously reducing the flow of vital supplies to Russia?

The deeper the Nazi armies drive into Russia's oil fields and the closer they come to Stalingrad the more pertinent this question becomes.

Contingency of Attack

Few persons realize the amount of equipment and shipping space that would be required to invade Europe. For example, it has been estimated that to keep one modern infantry division of 15,000 men firing through a day 542 tons of ammunition must be supplied. Most military experts say that in order to guarantee that a United Nations expeditionary force would not be driven back to its boats before it could be established at least 1,000,000 men would be required. Divide 1,000,000 by 15,000 and then multiply the result by 542 and you get an approximate idea of the volume of ammunition alone that would have to be supplied to Allied forces in Europe.

Extent of Aid to Date

Statistics on the extent of the aid now being sent to Russia from the United States and Britain are not available, but there is good reason to believe that it has been considerably larger than has been generally assumed.

Recent news reports, for instance, have told about the increasingly important role being played by American Douglas bombers and British tanks on the Soviet battlefields. For several months, according to the Foreign Policy Association, the British have been sending as much as half their total tank output to Russia.

A steady stream of raw materials, including copper, tin, aluminum, wool, lead and jute, as well as airplanes, tanks and other implements of war, has been flowing into the Soviet Union through three main routes: the northern avenue to Murmansk and Archangel; the southern route through the Persian Gulf to Iran, and an Arctic path across the top of the world to the Siberian port of Dikson, 3,000 miles from Britain and 5,000 miles from the American west coast.

Murmansk and Archangel, which are approximately 1,500 miles from Britain, are reported on good authority to be capable of handling 15,000 tons of shipping daily. While German U-boats and air power have undoubtedly been taking a heavier toll of shipping on the Murmansk route than has come to light, it is nevertheless reasonable to suppose that at least half of the daily capacity of the two ports has been getting through.

3,000 Tons Daily

In spite of the fact that the Persian Gulf is 11,000 miles from Britain and 12,000 miles from New York by way of the Cape of Good Hope, it is believed that at least 3,000 tons of supplies are being unloaded daily at the Bandar Shahpur docks and at Bushire and Basra.

It is estimated that the Arctic route, which was long considered closed to winter traffic, but which apparently is now kept open the year round by powerful Russian icebreakers, has carried as many supplies since July of last year as the southern route through the Persian Gulf.

Although it is not to be argued for a moment that the flow of supplies to Russia has been adequate or in any way commensurate with the services Russia is performing, it seems clear that materials from the United Nations have bolstered Soviet resistance to a considerable extent.

The Russians, of course, probably contend that the United Nations could afford to reduce the stream of supplies to Russia because the Nazis would have to shift the bulk of their strength from East to the West and the pressure on the Soviets would be correspondingly lessened.

But that is true only if the United Nations attack with such overwhelming force that Germany's full strength would have to be rushed into the breach at the outset in order to prevent a breakthrough.

And can the United Nations attack with such force at this time?

Some military authorities have expressed the opinion that the garrison strength of the Nazis in western Europe would be capable of holding a hastily-organized United Nations offensive at bay long enough to finish off or reduce to near-impotence a Russian army that had been greatly weakened through the halting of a good share of its supplies.

If that is the case the United Nations can not afford to diminish the flow of supplies to Russia even for a moment.

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, August 17, 1942

A Monday Page

The Work Bag

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco
With pictures by Margaret Platt

Part Two

At breakfast Nanny was as cheerful as could be. Mrs. Perkins, it seemed, knew about an old woman who lived outside the town and sold lavender, and after dinner they were going to walk over to the old woman's cottage and buy lavender to take home to Mama to keep in the linen closet.

It was a long walk, along a dusty country road between hedges thick with sweet briar and wild honeysuckle. They passed a little brook where yellow ducklings were swimming, tiny balls of fuzz with black boot-button eyes, and when they came to the woman's cottage she not only sold lavender, she sold sixpenny teas as well, which was certainly a blessing, Nanny declared, adding that her feet were never made for walking on country roads.

So they sat down at a table outside the thatched cottage, and the woman brought them thick bread-and-butter and watercress from the brook where the baby ducks swam, and ripe gooseberries on a cabbage leaf.

Chris and Emmy had milk in china mugs, and when they had finished the old woman took them out to her lavender field behind the garden full of currant and gooseberry bushes, and cut them a big sheaf of the blue sweet-smelling flower spikes to carry home.

On Thursday morning it rained. "A regular sou'easter," Mrs. Perkins called it, bustling round the table where they sat eating boiled eggs and toast while the tin trunk, already corded and carried downstairs by Mr. Perkins before he set off for work, waited in the narrow hall for the cabman. It was a shame, she added, that they should have such a nasty day for their journey. Rain trickled down the window panes and rolled in drops from the nose of the little plaster lion in the front yard, but Chris felt glad. It was much better to be leaving the seaside on a dull morning like this than to have it bright and sunny, and all the other people setting off for the beach with their pails and bathing suits. And in London there would be Mama waiting for them; they were going home, and at home it might rain all it wanted to and not make any difference.

Goodby to Victoria Villas

Nanny went through the little black account book for the last time, settling everything up and counting her change, and Mrs. Perkins hoped, over and over again, that they'd had a nice stay at Victoria Villas and that they'd come back again next summer, and then she wiped her hands on her apron and shook hands all round and produced mysteriously, at the very last minute, a little parcel of banbury cakes to eat on the train. But you could tell all the while that she was only waiting till they were gone to bustle round and put her rooms in order again for the next set of lodgers, maybe grownup people this time who wouldn't want her to "manage" quite so many cans of hot water and extra bath towels and milk puddings.

All through the long journey the train windows were blurred, smoke from the engine hung low over drenched meadows where cows huddled against the hedges, the slate roofs of cottages were wet and shining. And all the way a part of Chris's mind was still left behind at the seaside, seeing, as clearly as if she stood there, the bedroom at Victoria Villas, the pink shells on the mantelpiece, the beach and the long row of bathing machines, and the tall wet breakwaters hung with seaweed, until it seemed as if it must have been years and years that they had lived there instead of four short weeks.

Home Again

There was no one to meet them at the station. Nanny took a cab, and they drove through wet shining streets until presently Chris and Emmy, getting more and more excited, could recognize first one turning and then another—the grocer's shop where the post office was, the dairy with the white china hen in the window as large as life, the row of little front gardens with their privet bushes and iron gates, and then all at once there was Lizzie, smiling and waving her hand at the front door, just as if she had been waiting there ever since that far-off day when they drove away.

The hall, the doormat, the umbrella stand looked just the same as ever, and yet everything just a little unfamiliar, as it always is when one has been away for a long time.

"Quietly, if you please," said Nanny, checking them in the passage while Lizzie paid the cabman. "I expect your mother's taking her afternoon rest, so you come on tiptoe like good little girls, and I wouldn't wonder if she has a surprise for you."

On tiptoe, suddenly a little strange and puzzled, they crowded behind her up the stairs, past the landing window with its blue and red panes, to Mama's bedroom. And there was Mama, lying back with pillows all around her on the couch, and holding out her arms to them, and it was not until they had hugged and kissed her, over and over again, that Chris noticed something different in the room.

It was Emmy's old crib, set over in the corner by the wall near Mama's bed.

"Yes, a little baby sister," said Nanny, "and don't you go waking her up, now."

Chris hung over the crib rail, staring spellbound at that queer little heap under the pink blanket. All she could see was a wisp of yellow fuzz, the tip of a snubby nose poking from the covers, one tiny, very tiny hand, curled like a pink seashell.

Chris's mind rushed back to that spring morning when the organ-man came, the wonderful feeling of the monkey's little hand, light like thistledown, so small and beautiful. But this hand was more beautiful still, so tiny and waxen and perfect, with real pink fingers and shining nails. Never in all the world could there be anything so beautiful, so miraculous, as that little curled hand against the pillow.

"When'll she wake up?" Emmy asked. "I want her to wake up so I can see her."

"She'll wake by and by," said Lizzie, who had come upstairs too in her white cap and apron. "Aren't you glad? Isn't that a lovely surprise for you all?"

"When'll she wake up?" Emmy asked.

Nanny had been opening the black gladstone bag. She was taking something out.

"And I'm sure I don't know, M'm, with all my care, how it ever got that spot on it, for I kept it wrapped as careful as careful every minute I wasn't working on it. But there—I've washed it out and I've used a bit of French chalk on it, and I don't think now you'd hardly notice."

Tissue paper rustled. Nanny was holding up a tiny jacket of fine white flannel, scalloped and embroidered in white silk, the mysterious package that had been hidden away so carefully in her work bag.

"Oh, Nanny, how lovely of you!" Mama cried. "And however could you have done all that beautiful work!"

Very pleased Nanny was looking, a bit flustered as she always did when anyone thanked her.

"It's a pity about that spot, M'm, but as I say, I'm sure I don't know how it ever come to happen."

Chris knew. She knew only too well. And so did Nanny, really. Nanny was looking straight at her as she spoke, but however much she knew, not another word would Nanny ever say. That telltale spot was gone forever, and it was something more than soap and water that had washed it away.

Chris wanted to run and shout. She bent over the crib again to hide her flushed cheeks and she blurted out, as Chris always did when she was happy, the first foolish thing that came into her mind.

"She's got such lovely little hands, Mama! They're lovelier than the monkey's hands."

"Well," said Nanny, all at once her old self again. "Of all things in the world to say about a new baby sister!"

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy were staying at the seashore with Nanny, living at Two, Victoria Villas, which was Mrs. Perkins's house. Nanny, who had been quite strange for some days, told them they would be going back to London next Thursday. Nanny had been so mysterious about her work bag, that one day when she wasn't around Chris had looked into it. She saw some beautiful fine white flannel, worked in scallops, and just as she was pushing it back quickly into the bag, a needle pricked her finger and a drop of blood made a dark stain on the flannel.

Sandpipers Have Fun

A sandpiper has lots of fun.
Along the foam I watch him run,
Printing the sand with lace all day.
And when the waves smooth it away,
He skims the water-fringes—then
Makes the same pattern over again.
He digs a little hole to fill
With colors that the ripples spill.
He runs and balances and dips
His head exactly like the ships,
But does not see them going by,
And never asks the reason why
The sea keeps coming back to brim
The dimpled sand, in spite of him!
I saw one find a hollow shell
And try to ring it like a bell.
And all the others came to say
"We told you so!"—then flew away.
Oh, sandpipers have so much fun,
I've often wished that I were one!

GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

Nest in a Pocket

Mrs. Wren was looking for a nice place to bring up a young family, when she spied an old pair of overalls hanging on the back porch of a house near by.

Mrs. Wren did not know that they were George's and she thought that the pocket of the overalls was the very place she needed. So she built her nest carefully in the pocket; the family in the house watched her dragging in coarse twigs and other building material.

One day, George dashed out in a hurry, grabbed the overalls off the hook and went inside to change — completely forgetting about Mrs. Wren and her nest of eggs. Mrs. Wren popped out of the pocket and flew about, highly indignant, until George caught her at a window. He put the overalls back carefully on their hook and turned the wren loose. Scolding noisily, she crawled back into the pocket and a few days later, the queer nest was filled with little birds.

It did not take the young wrens long to grow up and fly away.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The turtle enjoyed eating berries and fruits in season.

Land Turtle Roamed the Hillside

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

It was the hottest hour of an August afternoon, and the old land turtle had been asleep. But now some forest sound awakened him, and he poked his head out of his shell.

From the shady hillside where he was lying, he could look off across a wide valley. It was a familiar view to him. He had seen it many times. For he had lived here on the hillside all his life, and he was very old.

He could see the meadow, where the yellow daisies and goldenrod were blooming, and the fringe of willow trees that bordered the little stream. Far beyond the stream, he could see the distant hills.

It was pleasant to lie dozing in the shade through the long summer afternoons. The old turtle was about to take another nap, when he heard a sound, and saw a young land turtle that had just crept out from a near-by clump of weeds.

Narrow Escape

"Oh, I am glad to find you here, Old Turtle," the little turtle said, "for I have had an adventure. I've had a narrow escape!"

"Well, you have survived it, I see," the old turtle said in a cheery voice. "Suppose you lie here beside me and tell me what happened."

"A creature jumped at me," the little turtle told him. "And it pushed me so hard with its paw that it almost turned me over."

"And what did you do then, Young Turtle?"

"I drew in my legs and my head and my tail, and I closed my shell up tight," the little turtle answered.

"That was right," the old turtle told him. "The creature that frightened you was probably only a young skunk or a chipmunk. It didn't know what you were and wanted to find out. You will soon learn to know the forest creatures."

"I know some of them already," the young turtle said. "I was talking with a robin only yesterday. He told me that sometimes he saw little turtles swimming in a brook. Where is the brook, Old Turtle? Why don't I go there and swim?"

As Seasons Change

"Those were water turtles that the robin saw," the old turtle said. "They live in the water. But you are a land turtle and will always live on the land. And I hope that you will live a long time, for life is pleasant, here on the hillside.

"You will learn to know the seasons and the times for doing things," he went on. "During the long summers you will creep about from place to place, eating berries and fruits in their seasons, or lie comfortably in the shade, as we are doing now.

"And when the cold and frost come, you will dig yourself a little shelter under the ground. There you will lie asleep until winter has passed and the warm spring days call you out onto the hillside again. You will learn to know the voices of meadow and forest and stream. Year after year you will hear them and be glad."

"And I will see you here on the hillside," the little turtle said eagerly, "and we will talk together, just as we are doing today, won't we, Old Turtle?"

"Yes," the old turtle replied. "I hope we shall see each other very often. And we shall talk of many things."

(Watch the page For Children on Sept. 21 for a story of a crawfish. The page for the first Monday in September will be dropped on account of the Labor Day holiday.)

Libusa and the Deer

By Elisabeth Kyle

It was during the last sharp, golden days of autumn that Libusa, going to school, first caught a glimpse of the little deer watching her from behind a screen of trees.

Libusa's father was one of the State foresters who helped to keep in order the vast pine forests of southern Bohemia. Here and there, between the great trees, were placed high wooden racks in which food was provided for the deer in winter. In summer one scarcely ever saw them, or only sometimes caught sight of a pair of scampering, stilt-like legs, or the tip of an antler poised between some bushes, for the deer roamed free and wild so long as they could find their own food.

A Tame Deer

But this little young one seemed to like Libusa. Its soft brown eyes peeped out at her once or twice from the same place, the place in the dark, silent forest where three paths met and bright, scarlet toadstools grew. Libusa dropped a bit of the rye bread sandwich that made her lunch, and then walked on quickly, not looking round till she could slip behind a tree. The little deer hesitated, stepped out of the golden shadows behind her, then ate the piece of bread and even took a few steps along the path she had gone, before becoming frightened and vanishing like a shadow into the undergrowth again.

After a few days it lost its fear of Libusa altogether, and would even take the bread from her hand. She gave it only a small piece at a time, so that it followed for more. Presently it would follow her right through the forest, almost to the village, before making off again with a toss of its neat brown head and a patter of small hooves upon the brown pine needles underfoot.

Libusa was very proud of this. "I have a tame deer," she told her friends, Bedrich and his sister Emma.

"Where do you keep it?" asked Bedrich at once.

Libusa was puzzled. "Keep it? Why it lives in the forest, of course. But it follows me to school every day."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Bedrich and Emma together. "It isn't a real pet unless you keep it at home." And Emma added, "We have a goat and she's fastened with a long chain to the side of the house. We can see her any time we want to."

Libusa went home unhappy.

"Could I keep the little deer at home?" she asked her mother. "There's the empty shed where we cut up wood in winter. That would do nicely."

"Yes, if you want to," answered her mother without thinking much because she had the dinner to get. But Libusa's grandmother, who came in just then with a basket of mushrooms she had been gathering in the forest, shook her head sadly.

"Every creature has a right to its freedom," she said, "and why not the little deer too?"

Leading the Deer Home

Libusa spent the afternoon sweeping the shed out and collecting a nice bundle of soft, warm straw for a bed for the little deer. She had a few silver krone saved up from harvesting money, and she paid the village shoemaker to cut her a leather thong and a small collar. The next time the little deer came up trustingly to her for food she slipped the collar round its neck and led it home triumphantly.

"There!" she said as she led it into the shed. "You will be warm and comfortable here all the winter, instead of lying out in the snow with icicles dropping down on you from the trees."

But the little deer did not seem to understand her. It shrank away, frightened, into the darkest corner of the shed instead of nuzzling against her dress as it used to do.

That night the first winter snows came down. The snowstorm lasted for two or three days, and each day Libusa had to dig a way through to the shed to feed the little deer. But the creature refused to eat. It lay with its long stick-like legs bent under it and its eyes large, shining and sorrowful.

The sun came out and struck blue and green lights out of the white, dazzling snow on the ground. Libusa hesitated, then went towards the shed and led out the little deer. Its legs were weak, but it followed patiently until they came to the place where the three forest paths met.

Freedom at Last

Then Libusa kissed it between its two pointed ears, and slipping the collar from its neck, walked away quickly without looking back. She heard only a happy jump and a scattering spray of snow from the disturbed bushes.

But on her way back, she caught sight of a pair of bright eyes watching her. The next day, on her way to school, Libusa took care to drop a piece of bread behind her. She walked on quickly, but her sharp ears heard the patter of feet.

For a moment the little deer looked as if it was just going to spring back into the thicket again. But Libusa stood there very still, with a piece of bread held out in her hand. The little deer hesitated, came forward a few steps, then took the bread with its soft lips as it used to do, and vanished again.

The day it lost its new fear of Libusa enough to follow her right home from school was a very happy one, for now she knew that the little deer had forgotten it was once her prisoner, and had become her friend.

"Little Girl With Kittens," by Katharine Gruener Lange. Through courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art

Sculpturing

A sculptor takes a piece of stone,
All hard, and sharp, and jagged,
And smooths it with his tools until
It's neither rough nor ragged;
And then he makes some pretty things:
A woman, or a child,
Or different kinds of animals—
The tame ones and the wild.
Oh, it is wonderful to see
Him work! For, by and by,
The common rock looks just as much
Alive as you or I.

ROWENA BENNETT

Commerce and Finance

Labor 'Hoarding' Seen Interfering With War Production

Business and Industry

Byrd Urges Nation-Wide 'Gas' Rationing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, demanding nation-wide rationing of gasoline, asserted that it was "grossly unfair and destructive of public morale" to permit citizens in 31 states to obtain all the gasoline and fuel oil they needed and to ration those in 17 states.

"Each day it becomes more evident that we must have nation-wide rationing of gasoline," Senator Byrd declared in a statement "we are short of rubber and short of transportation for oil and gasoline. The only obvious and just thing to do is to ration these necessities on a nationwide basis."

'Growing Discontent'

The Senator added that "there is growing discontent among the 17 rationed states as to this injustice, and properly so."

"Senator Byrd said he knew that high officials of the government had recommended to President Roosevelt that gasoline and fuel oil be rationed on a nation-wide basis, adding:

"Why the Administration delays, I do not know."

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration went ahead with preparations for fuel oil rationing in the East, but OPA Administrator Leon Henderson joined with Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes is expressing the hope that such a step might be avoided.

In a statement issued through the Office of War Information, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ickes agreed that every user of oil heat in the eastern area "should take immediate steps to prepare for a shortage of fuel oil this winter."

Decision with WPB

The ultimate decision on rationing rests with the War Production Board.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ickes listed several "essential" steps, "if persons who rely on oil for heat are to avoid being uncomfortable" during the coming winter, including conversion of oil furnaces to coal burners where possible and weather proofing of homes.

In a separate statement, Mr. Ickes said that notwithstanding repeated government urgings that householders buy and store coal in the summer months, a "lack of purchasers" has caused a slump in bituminous coal production.

Seven Oil Firms May Pool Data On Aviation Gasoline

WASHINGTON (AP)— Petroleum co-ordinator Harold Ickes has authorized seven companies to pool certain technical information involved in production of aviation gasoline and other war products, and simultaneously urged that such pooling of information be accepted as a policy by the petroleum industry.

The policy would result, he explained, in a speed-up in output of aviation gas, toluene and other products, and, at the same time, increasing conservation in critical materials used in construction of processing and refining plants.

The seven companies—Shell Development Company, Standard Catalytic Company, Standard Oil Development Company, Texaco Development Corporation, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Universal Oil Products Company, The M. W. Kellogg Company, and their respective affiliates—were authorized to negotiate cross-license and licensing agreements which will make their patented processes available to the entire oil industry.

The companies must agree to reduce royalty rates materially whenever the processes are used to produce war products.

Mr. Ickes said the exchange of technical information would enable the oil industry to "make possible the largest saving of critical materials in new construction, the maximum utilization of existing facilities, the most efficient design or adaption of plants to produce war products, and the quickest procurement of required amounts of such products."

Under the policy laid down by the petroleum coordinator, individuals and companies would make their processes available in detail to the OPC when asked to do so. If OPC finds that certain processes or designs controlled by one company can improve the process or plant design used by another manufacturer of essential petroleum war products, the information will be made available to the second company.

Mr. Ickes also recommended that any litigation over the processes be postponed until after the war. All royalty rates will be subject to OPC approval.

Lumber Production 9 P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended August 8 stood at 126 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 136 per cent.

Production totaled 263,901,000 feet, which was .4 per cent greater than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 264,375,000 feet, which was 12 per cent less than the previous week, and 10 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 271,308,000 feet, which was 12 per cent less than the previous week, and 4 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Aircraft Executives

(Above) Frederick G. Dawson, appointed General Manager, and (below) Leonard C. Mallet, appointed Assistant General Manager, of the new Kansas City United Aircraft Corp. plant, which will build Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines. Both men have been connected with the organization for 13 years.

Absent Labor Also Causing New Problems

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A high placed government official said today the War Manpower Commission would ask the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission to place inspectors in "cost-plus" war production plants to break what he called a growing practice of "labor hoarding."

The official, who requested that his name not be used, disclosed that he had received an informal report, not yet checked by a detailed study, that 35,000 workmen could be taken out of west coast airplane and shipbuilding plants without affecting the volume and quality of production.

"Cost-plus" plants were reported to be putting on their pay rolls thousands of workmen for whom they have no immediate, essential jobs, he said; and he explained the plants were doing this to make certain they would have adequate workmen in the event an increase in their operations created additional labor needs.

This "hoarding" was described as a serious interference to the rhythm of war production, with valuable workers held in virtual unproductivity in some plants while others were handicapped by actual shortages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Employees absenting themselves from their jobs are giving American industry a problem as the labor shortage increases, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Employers must try to reduce voluntary absenteeism to a minimum, the board said, while they meanwhile try to prevent illnesses and accidents and reduce the time required for recovery.

Greatly increased wages plus payment for overtime have caused workers to take time off to spend their fatter paychecks, according to the board which said:

"Women are more inclined to take time off for shopping purposes than men, and most of these are married women who periodically devote a whole day or part-day to buying foodstuffs for their homes."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The War Labor Board is reported to have refused to approve any general wage increase for employees in 10 plants of the Aluminum Company of America.

Word of this action was made known by an authoritative source who declined quotation by name.

Three C. I. O. unions, bargaining agents for about 32,000 workers, had asked a wage increase of $1 a day and the union shop. The case was certified to the board on March 2.

In the aluminum case the board said it applied the wage stabilization policy which it had announced in deciding the Little Steel case and found that the workers had received average hourly rate increases sufficient to compensate for the 10 per cent rise in the cost of living which had occurred between January 1, 1941 and May 1942.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, announced yesterday that the NAB would seek in Federal Court, Chicago, permission to file a brief as the court's friend in the Government anti-trust suit against James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, and the A. F. of L. union.

Mr. Miller said in a statement his group understood "that the Department of Justice woud welcome the filing of a brief by the NAB in connection with the motion to dismiss the Government's complaint which was made by Joseph Padway, counsel for Mr. Petrillo."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Communications Commission has asked all standard broadcast stations to report under oath their labor relations with musicians and musicians' unions, and to detail their use of transcriptions and recordings in broadcasting.

The questionnaire was issued by the commission in connection with an investigation of the cancellation of a proposed broadcast by the National High School Orchestra from Interlochen, Mich., and the recent order of James C. Petrillo, President of the Amercian Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L., prohibiting members from playing for recordings for other than private use.

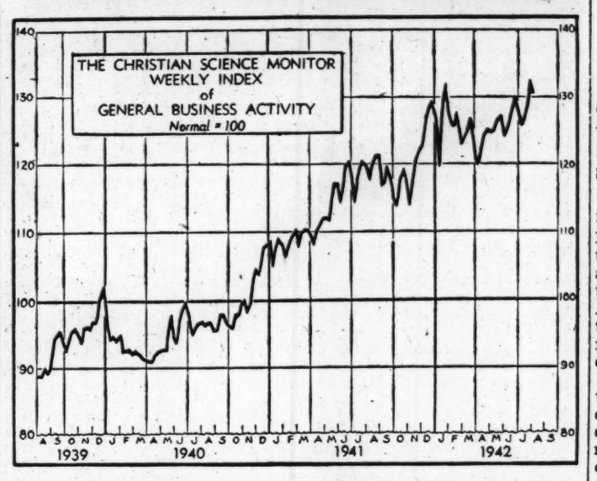
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The 30-man policy committee of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America from plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company unanimously ratified yesterday the union's first contract with the company.

The War Labor Board ordered the "Little Steel" group to increase wages 5½ cents an hour, retroactive to Feb. 6, grant maintenance of union membership clauses and check-off union dues from pay rolls. Bethlehem already is paying the retroactive wages.

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, director of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. General Motors department, commenting on the decision of a War Labor Board panel in recommending a 5-cents-an-hour wage increase for 225,000 employees, said that the panel does not take proper account of continually rising living costs.

He complained also that the WLB panel also did not take into consideration the "profits of the corporation and the generous salary increases its executives are collecting."

Monitor Index Records Decline From Previous All-Time High



The Christian Science Monitor index of General business activity dropped back moderately during the first week of August from the all-time high reached the previous week. For the week ended Aug. 8, the index registered 130.4 (prel) compared with 132.3 for the preceding week and 118.0 for the week ended Aug. 9, last year.

The three components moved together in the downturn. The sharpest decline was recorded by miscellaneous freight carloadings, countering a seasonal rise which usually marks the beginning of an upturn extending well into the autumn.

Production of electricity declined contraseasonally from its record level of a week earlier, while bank debits outside New York City failed to show the full expansion of activity usual over the first of the month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 8* 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Aug. 9, 1941
Combined index	130.4	132.3	118.0
Bk debits outside NYC	141.1	143.0	120.5
Elec power production	120.6	121.4	113.5
Misc carloadings	129.6	132.6	120.1

*Preliminary

Switzerland's Neutrality Seen Threatened; Rationing Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN — Switzerland's historic neutrality is thought by many here to be up against a period this summer requiring the most expert brand of statesmanship the small republic has ever been called upon to practice.

Fundamentally, policies have altered but slightly as regards the Bundesrat's studied aloofness in the world's present chaotic condition or the firmly intrenched democratic spirit present in this trilingual, diverse people. Circumstances beyond the Government's ability to cope with have been acceded to.

Yet it is not these concessions in the realm of trade agreements that cause a ruffle of uneasiness to spread over the nation, but the announcement by Churchill that before long 1,000 bombers would spread over Europe in simultaneous raids, seeking and destroying military objectives.

Factory Owners Concerned

Serious qualms are felt by those factory owners doing a lucrative business with the Axis partners when world commerce became an impossibility because of obvious geographic reasons. Particularly does Solothurn in the Jura Mountains, a manufacturing town averaging at least one air raid alarm every month and previously credited with strong Nazi influence among factory workers, believe it has ample reasons to expect attention from Allied aircraft.

Grounds for these suspicions are known to center chiefly in one munition works under the directorship of a German and owned by the vast Hermann Goering interests. Following the Reich's precedent to decentralize vital industries, this concern, though not ranking with the largest, serves as a cog in Germany's war economy.

Realizing the serious possibilities of development this manufacturing classification involves, Swiss military authorities are scattering supply depots and arsenals throughout the central part of the country. A similar plan would appear to be under execution in the case of troops suddenly faced with the necessity to evacuate present quarters in large, easily distinguished tourist hostelries, for dark stained barracks have recently been erected along mountain paths hidden by thick forests.

The same type of buildings are now replacing hotel rooms as Soldaten Stube where Switzerland's armed force gathers when off duty for reading, writing or playing games. In actual practice the crowded table accommodations and loud talk limit the Stube's functions to everything save general relaxation and eating.

Army life builds appetites and these men, many of whom are accustomed to afternoon tea, find the interval between dinner and six o'clock supper a long one. Exercises and formation marching in the open playing field make a hasty snack at the nearby Stube a matter of prime concern.

Food Use Planned

Rationing has caused the national women's organization in charge of these soldiers' clubs an infinite amount of planning so that food offered would satisfy without laying too heavy a strain on pocketbooks. Under drinks not listed on Lebensmittel-Karten there are several popular beverages, namely, apple-skin, mint, elderberry and linden bloom teas. Bread, cheese, sausage, etc., garnered from regular meals is often saved for the afternoon or evening visit to the Stube.

Bakery products (except patisserie which requires meal coupons if more than two pieces are bought) such as hearty bread and weggli rolls, nut crescents and other specialties created for this new trade are also brought and eaten at the tables. But the pièce de résistance at one Army Club consists of a mixture comprising raw oatmeal flakes, orange or any other fruit juice, condensed milk and occasionally ground nuts.

Many Regulations

Bakery goods are undergoing many alterations as fresh decrees eliminate certain kinds and cause others to change form and ingredients. Thus regulations prohibiting the sale of all yeast products less than 48 hours old extends the classification formerly applying only to bread. Rich braided Zupfe, toast and sandwich loaves are no longer allowed to be made, and the popular Sunday weggli rolls having shrunk to a half of their prewar size are now baked in groups of two or four in order to reduce the percentage of crust which is not benefited by the additional 24 hours.

If a bakery product becomes more popular than Authorities deem sensible in view of limited supplies, it is discontinued, which practice, while proving detrimental to bakers, protects the country's vital bread grains since plainer, less tasty goods find fewer sales. Adding 10 per cent barley to the regulation flour mixture results in a somewhat heavy, moist loaf excellently adapted for the 48 hour lull between oven and table.

Changes in food composition or its use in different ways bring to the consumer new taste sensations that are sometimes necessary at first to cultivate. "Halb" and viertel fett kase" (cheese containing one-half and one-fourth per cent fat respectively), finding little call in other days outside of cooking, have been elevated to higher gastronomic positions through decreasing rations of whole milk cheese.

First to be "discovered" was halb fett when investigating hausfraus learned that cheese coupons gained 50 per cent more if taken in this lower fat cheese. Demand often exceeded supply in many shops and customers were forced to try the next inferior grade or viertel fett which, although the salty mediocre flavor holds slight regard in the opinion of connoisseurs, carried the inducements of procuring double the amount. A skim milk cheese called "mager" has not yet come into favor as the two higher grades are satisfying present requirements.

Dairy Products Shortage

A serious shortage of dairy products threatens Switzerland unless the Government's plea to reduce meat consumption is immediately observed. The Nation's dairy herds are suffering drastic inroads and, with practically no foreign cold storage meat imports to lessen the strain on domestic beef, a state of affairs is approaching that calls for vigorous action. One measure designed to remedy the situation makes meat coupons inter-changeable, not only for cheese as formerly, but also for rationed "hulsen fruchte" (dried beans, peas and linsen).

Some of the present difficulty is thought to have been caused by those owners of markets who failed to take the official number of points for meat purchases; encouraging customers to buy more than their month's allowance and, incidentally, bettering sales for themselves.

These problems when estimated by European standards do not approach in gravity the economic conditions prevalent on the rest of this continent. But the asylum given Axis munitions may well cause Switzerland's foreign policy to tackle delicate international issues containing highly charged potentialities hitherto not encountered.

Steel Output Off ½-Point To 97 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations declined ½-point during the past week to 97 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"A tighter grip on steel for military needs was taken by the War Production Board last week," continues the report, "with the Army and Navy given exclusive use of the board's top ratings, AAA, AA-1 and AA-2, and also the right to approve or reject applications for other ratings down to and including AA-4.

"The immediate effect of this is to subordinate all requirements considered to be of a less essential character. The Army and Navy now have authority over the right-of-way of the nation's iron and steel supplies.

Direct Flow of Steel

"As a further move to direct the flow of steel into war channels, present tonnages on AA-2 ratings are being given a standing equal to AA-1, and to eliminate the necessity of re-rating the AA-2 tonnage already on mill books, and approved by the Army and Navy, a rating of AA-2X has been established to fill the gap.

"Adding to the industry's scheduling problems is a new procedure providing for the application of re-ratings by the companies which operate under the Production Requirements Plan. This provides that a company may, not oftener than twice a month, revise the rating pattern of its outstanding purchase orders in accordance with the re-ratings it has received.

"These and other revisions just announced will likely cause a further flurry in re-ratings of jobber orders, left off Aug. 15. In the latter case, in an emergency, action designed to enable jobbers to build up stocks to some extent, all orders placed by distributors with ratings above A-1-k and extended on form PD-83-g were given priorities of AA-3, except in certain products, notably structurals, bars and plates, effected largely by allocations of one description or another."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announce that a new corporation is being organized to help meet the heavy requirements of the consuming mills.

The corporation, War Materials, Inc., will operate as an agent for Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It will purchase and sell to the mills a minimum of 5,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap, Mr. Jones said.

Much Scrap Expected

Through the new concern, much scrap is expected to be moved to market which would not be available otherwise, since dismantling, freight and other costs would exceed OPA ceiling prices, the Secretary said.

Details of the program and personnel of the board of directors will be announced shortly, Mr. Jones said.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has further limited the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of kitchen utensils and household articles.

For the period from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, use of iron and steel in the manufacture of kitchen utensils was limited to 70 per cent of the rate of use during the year ended June 30. A previous order had set the limit at 90 per cent.

For the same period, iron and steel used in kitchenware and other household articles was limited to 50 per cent. Previously, the rate permitted for this group was 70 per cent.

Paperboard Industry Able To Handle New Business

NEW YORK (AP)—The paper and paperboard industry, in marked contrast to conditions of a year ago, could accomodate a substantial increase in new business, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

Mills have been forced to curtail activity and demand has dropped, the research organization said. Stocks increased because shipments declined faster than production.

Paper sales below maximum price ceilings have resulted from increased competition and, along with rising production costs and declining output, constitute a threat to profit margins, the board reported.

Among factors responsible for the situation, said the board, were overbuying in 1941 because of fears of shortages plus decreased consumers' durable goods production.

Bank Director

Blank & Stoller

Boykin C. Wright

Elected a director of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. Mr. Wright is a senior partner in the law firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachry, Parlin & Cahill.

Earnings, Pay Rolls Set New High Records

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of 25 manufacturing industries by the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board shows hourly and weekly earnings and pay rolls rose in June to surpass all previous records, the board announced.

This is true of weekly earnings, not only in terms of dollars and cents, but also when measured by the amount of goods and services these earnings would buy, the board edded.

"When considered in terms of the commodities and services that could be obtained, the weekly pay envelope of the average worker contained more than in any previous month," the board said.

"'Real' weekly earnings, or dollar earnings adjusted for changes in living costs rose 1.3 per cent in June, because earnings advanced and the cost of living remained unchanged. The June level was 5 per cent higher than that a year earlier, and 42.4 per cent higher than that for 1929."

The board said that average weekly earnings of all wage earners in the 25 manufacturing industries were 1.4 per cent higher than in May, and added that at $39.53 they stand 15.4 per cent above June, 1941, and 38.5 per cent over the 1929 average.

The average weekly return advanced above the May level in 14 of the industries surveyed, while declines of less than one dollar were recorded in nine industries, and the remaining two showed substantial declines.

Southern Bell Co. Sells Debentures

ATLANTA (AP)—The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has arranged to sell $35,000,000 in debentures to eight insurance companies:

Equitable Life, $10,000,000; Metropolitan Life $8,000,000; Aetna Life $3,000,000; John Hancock $4,000,000; Mutual Benefit $2,000,000; Penn Mutual $3,000,000; Sun Life $3,000,000 and Union Central $2,000,000.

The company said the financing was to provide repayment of advances from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and for corporate purposes.

Meat Shortage Laid to Heavy Public Buying

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—President George A. Eastwood of Armour & Co., today attributed the nation's "so-called meat shortage" to heavy consumer buying resulting from high wages, employment and national income.

He said in a speech prepared for the National Association of Independent Retail Meat Dealers that there had been various explanations for the shortage; that livestock producers were holding meat animals off the market, that meats were being stored for better prices, that shipments to the armed forces and allies were cutting into the domestic supply.

"None of these so-called explanations is correct," he said.

Actually, June output of meat was 29 per cent above June, 1941, and July output 17 per cent above July, 1941, he added, while current storage stocks are less than normal and heavy government purchases have not seriously curtailed the supply available for civilians.

Instead, Mr. Eastwood offered this explanation:

The national income for June was "the highest it has been for any single month in the nation's history" or $9,500,000,000, and probably another record was set in July.

"With nearly everybody working and with record high wages being paid and with many items of normal commerce off the market, people are spending a larger-than-usual portion of their increased income for meat. The demand is steadily rising and the available supplies, even though they are large, will not permit everyone to have all the meat he wants.

"So we have the phenomenon of what looks like a shortage of meat when the volume going through your stores is close to a record."

Mr. Eastwood added that before price ceilings, the law of supply and demand would have adjusted the situation: increased demand would have brought higher prices followed by a dropping demand.

"Now we have a fixed price which is so attractive with respect to the public's buying power that demand is going up beyond our ability to match it," he said.

Canadian Newsprint Shipments Decrease

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian newsprint shipments during July totaled 243,620 tons, a drop of 56,616 tons from July of last year, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported. The July tonnage represented a decrease of 18.9 per cent as compared with July, 1941.

Shipments to United States and overseas customers declined 13.5 and 50.6 per cent, respectively, while domestic shipments showed an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Canadian production totaled 241,178 tons during the period, a decrease of 52,305 tons or 17.8 per cent below July, 1941. Production represented 65.2 per cent of capacity as against 65.6 per cent in June and 80.4 per cent in July, 1941.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	126,900
1942 volume to date	63,298,807
1941 volume to date	87,905,359

Rail Shares Take Lead In Further Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Selected stocks took another recovery ride with the rails in today's market and, while scattered leaders failed to get aboard, the excursion generally was termed successful.

The list, as a whole, displayed upward leanings at the start in moderately active dealings. Gains ran to a point or more for favorites when the going was good and many new peaks for the year or longer were reached. Dealings slowed appreciably after mid-day and a little cashing in shaded best advances here and there near the close. Transfers approximated 300,000 shares.

ish factor but buying on this con- the Solomons continued as a bull-

Hopefulness over the battle of sideration again was restrained somewhat by Russian war clolds. Wall Street saw a constructive indicator in the lengthy Churchill conference with Stalin at Moscow and word that "definite decisions" had been reached tended to accentuate selling timidity.

Among stocks Santa Fe made a new high since 1938 and top marks for the present year were recorded for Atlantic Coast Line, Erie certificates, Lehigh Valley Coal preferred, National Dairy, United Airlines, Pan American Airways, Hiram Walker, Borden, U. S. Rubber common and preperred and Willys-Overland preferred.

In front most of the time were American Telephone, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific.

Steels, utilities and motors were narrow. Backward were Homestake Mining, Douglas Aircraft, Chrysler and Western Union.

Supported in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, American Light and Tampa Electric. Lagging tendencies were exhibited by Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pennroad and Sherwin Williams.

Rail loans continued supply good leadershi pto today's bond barket in which gains ranging from fractions to around a point predominated near the final hour.

Southern Pacific 3¾s were buoyant, with large blocks changing hands in the first hour. The issue sold above 90 in quick order, a new high. The road's refunding 4s and 4½s also were in modest demand at higher levels.

Other issues improving included Reading 4½s, Southern Railways 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, New York Central 5s and New Haven 4½s.

U. S. Governments were about a standoff on the stock exchange and over the counter with principal attention of dealers absorbed in cleaning up late subscriptions of the Treasury 2½ per cent tap loan, the books on which were closed Saturday.

Corn Prices at New Lows for Season

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Renewed selling tumbled corn prices more than a cent a bushel today to new lows for the season and other grains weakened sympathetically although losses were smaller.

Liquidation of contracts calling for September delivery of corn, of which there are more outstanding than for any other contract in the futures market, accounted for much of the selling. Weakness also was blamed on talk concerning possible livestock price ceilings or meat rationing and continued favorable crop conditions and offerings of government feed wheat.

Corn prices at the low were about 7 cents under quotations late in July.

Rise in Steel Rate Estimated for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel industry will operate this week at 97.2 per cent of capacity with an indicated production of 1,662,800 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

Last week's estimated operations were 96.5 per cent of total production of 1,650,800 tons of steel. A month ago the rate was 98 per cent and output 1,676,500 tons and a year ago 96.2 per cent with output at 1,589,400 tons.

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The stock market registered firmness at the close today with British funds showing fractional gains.

Industrials generally tended toward improvement, but rayon shares were inclined to lag. Home rails were firm in quiet trading. Oils finished fractionally higher.

Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures totaled 174 in the week ended Aug. 13, Dun & Bradstreet reported, a rise of 9 per cent from the previous week's 160. In the corresponding week of 1941 the total was 230. For the year to date failures totaled 6,736, well below the 8,108 shown for the comparable period last year.

Anaconda Copper Mining

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $18,204,033, or $2.10 a capital share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $22,844,060, or $2.63 a share, in the like 1941 period.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L.60a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	A'g 14
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 12
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 15
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 15
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	1⅞	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
6	3½	All'gpf$3Owx	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	5	17¼	17	17¼	A'g 14
3½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132½	132½	132½	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	1	13	13	13	
6½	4	Allied St .45e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
30½	22	Allis-C M ½e	4	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g- 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½x	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	57	56¾	56¾	
23⅛	18⅛	Am A Ch 1.20	4	20	19¾	20	
48¼	25¼	Am Air 1½g	1	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	6⅞	7	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 14
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	A'g 12
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅞
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	5	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	90	90	90	A'g 14
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅞	¾	¾	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	A'g 14
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	9	½	½	½	+ ⅛
25½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	11	26½	25⅞	26½	+1
29⅞	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	34	30⅛	29½	30	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 15
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	6	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	7	49	49	49	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
31½	25	Am Ice pf	6	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	5¼	Am Invest .55e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 12
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Log f 3½sk	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	A'g 13
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 12
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 15
	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	½	½	½	A'g 15
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2$ak	12	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ¼
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 15
7	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
42	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	38⅜	38½	38½	— ⅜
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	A'g 13
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
20⅞	16¾	Am St F 1⅛	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10⅛	10½	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	84½	84½	84½	A'g 15
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	A'g 14
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	16	118¾	117¾	118¼	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	7	40½	40¼	40½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	6	42½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	134	134	+ ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	14	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	A'g 13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	39	39	39	A'g 14
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57½	57½	57½	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	A'g 14
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	28	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	32½	33	A'g 14
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	2	108½	108¼	108½	A'g 15
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	26½	26	26	— ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅛e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 15
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DGlpf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	A'g 10
26½	20	Associates I 2	2	26½	26½	26½	A'g 14
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	71	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	5	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	27	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	6	40¼	40¼	40½	A'g 12
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	16¼	16¼	16⅛	A'g 14
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	—1
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	A'g 14
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	8	48	48	48	A'g 15
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	46	46	46	A'g 14
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	5	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	9½	9½	9½	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
18½	12⅞	Bath Ir Wk 1e	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅛e	3	20	20	20	A'g 14
25¼	20	Bea&Cream 1a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
104¼	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7½	7½	7½	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Bent f L .77e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	+ ¼
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
66½	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	13	54¼	54	54	
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	2	109¾	109	109	A'g 12
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	22	22	22	A'g 15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	A'g 14
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
2	⅛	Boeing Air 1e	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
21½	18¾	Borden Co .90e	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¾	Borg-War .80e	8	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	30	30	30	
18½	15	Brewing C ⅛e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	26⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 12
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10				Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 14
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	26¾	26¾	28¾	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	5	12⅝	12¾	12½	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 15
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 14
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾k	1	55¼	55¾	55¼	Jul 28
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 13
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	21	21	21	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	A'g 10
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7	7	7	A'g 14
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 13

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 14
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	11	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	A'g 15
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
27¾	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2½	2½	2½	
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68½	68½	68½	A'g 14
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	37¼	37	36¼	+ 1¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1f	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 12
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	5	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ¾
2½	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	A'g 8
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ⅓e	2	15¾	15½	15¾	A'g 15
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 28
38¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	26	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	— ¼
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	9	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	23	12½	12¼	12⅜	
5⅞	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 14
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 15
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 13
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 14
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	6	60⅞	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	12	32	31⅝	32	A'g 13
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
26½	25¾	Cluett P 1¾e	1	32	31½	31½	—1
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	14	13¾	13¾	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 12
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	A'g 13
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 13
13¼	11¼	Col G&E .10g	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	1	33	33	33	A'g 15
8½	5½	Columbia Pict	41	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾e	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
22½	16½	Comml Credit 3	12	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
101	91¼	Comml C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	A'g 13
27⅜	20¼	Comml Inv Tr 3	22	26¾	26½	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 13
9¾	7¼	Comml Solv .30e	14	9	9	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	41½	Com & Sou pf	11	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1¼e	13	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	23	16⅝	16½	16½	
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1⅓g	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4½	4½	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	11	13	13	13	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	87	87	A'g 14
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf 7½k	3	7½	7½	7½	A'g 15
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6½	4⅜	Consol Oil ⅓	52	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
7⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	25	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
34¾	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	36	35⅞	36	+ 1¼
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	A'g 15
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	3	12	12	12	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	9	91	91	A'g 14
28	21¼	Cont Can (1e)	7	27⅜	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	38⅜	38	38	— ½
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 14
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	48½	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 12
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
18	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	14½	14½	14½	A'g 15
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6½	6½	6½	A'g 14
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼4e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 14
83⅝	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83⅜	83⅜	83

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

$90 Billion War Budget Is Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—Work has started on the second war budget of the United States and informed fiscal officials guessed that it might exceed $90,000,000,000.

The budget bureau has already sent notices out to all governmental agencies asking them how much money they think they will need for the fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1943. Hearings will start in September. The bureau will help President Roosevelt revise the requests in December, and he will transmit the budget to Congress in January.

Because of all these steps yet to be taken, officials explained it is impossible to predict accurately what the total request will be. However, they feel that the budget willl be based not so much on what department heads request as it will on the estimated productive capacity of the nation's war industries. At present price levels, estimates of this capacity approximate $85,000,000,000 per year. However, possible price increases and shifts in production types may boost the cost in dollars of the second war budget over $90,000,000,000.

Barring an unexpected early peace, officials are sure only that the budget will be the largest in the history of any nation on earth. The current year's spending, already at record proportions, is estimated by the Budget Bureau at $77,000,000,000.

At these rates, the first two years of the present war will cost roughly $180,000,000,000 — which can be compared with the aggregate spending of the Treasury of $197,180,000,000 from the day George Washington became President in 1789 until Pearl Harbor was bombed in 1941.

Treasury spending now is at the rate of $5,000,000,000 per month. By winter it is expected to reach a steady rate of nearly $8,000,000,000 per month.

WPB Group to Select Suggestions of War Workers for Awards

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has appointed a technical committee for individual awards, composed of engineers and technicians, to select the first list of workers in war plants to be honored by the Government for contributing valuable suggestions for increased production.

The committee will meet in Washington Aug. 20 and 21 to review 100 of the best 5,000 suggestions submitted by workers to labor-management committees in their plants.

Workers whose suggestions are regarded as of exceptional merit will receive the "certificate of individual merit," while workers whose suggestions are rated outstanding will receive the "citation of individual merit."

The WPB said workers' suggestions have greatly aided in speeding production in American plants.

The committee is headed by Dr. J. L. Bray of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Other members include:

Paul H. Stanley, of Pitcairn Autogyro Company, Willow Grove, Pa.; Whiting Williams, author, lecturer, and consultant in industrial relations; Charles B. Francis, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; Henry C. Atkins, Jr., of E. C. Atkins Company, Indianapolis; Dr. Joseph Rockoff, Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, Dayton; and William Plumer Hill, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md.

Current Business Statistics

Aug. 17, 1942

		←Latest Week→		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:					
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	A'g 8	§§130.4		132.3	118.0
Production:					
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	A'g 8	1821		1867	1783
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	A'g 8	3970		3383	3912
Electric power, mil. kwh	A'g 8	3637		3649	3233
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	A'g 22	97.2		96.5	96.2
Distribution:					
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	A'g 8	850		864	879
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	A'g 8	110		96	116
Finance:					
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	A'g 12	3604		3749	3046
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	A'g 12	2036		3128	2700
Federal reserve banks:					
Fed. res bank credit, total, mil. dol.	A'g 12	3512		3448	2247
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	A'g 12	2380		2250	5027
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:					
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	A'g 5	6408		6432	6087
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	A'g 5	26138		26670	24217
Investments, mil. dol.	A'g 5	22860		22816	18164
Interest rates:					
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	A'g 14	½@⅝		½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	A'g 14	1		1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	A'g 14	½@¾		½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	A'g 14	1		1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	A'g 14	1¼		1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	A'g 12	12870		12794	9795
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖	A'g 14	4.03¾		4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	A'g 13	174		160	250
Gold stock, mil. dol.	A'g 12	22742		22739	22703
Security markets:					
Bond averages, 30 rails, dol.‖	A'g 15	62.6		62.1	63.6
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	A'g 15	*2.02		*2.01	1.97
Stock averages, dol.‖	A'g 15	36.6		36.2	42.8
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	A'g 15	1375		1450	2216
Prices, Wholesale					
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:					
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	A'g 8	§§98.6		§§98.6	89.6
Farm products, 1926 = 100	A'g 8	108.4		108.6	87.6
Foods, 1926 = 100	A'g 8	99.7		100.1	86.2
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 14	167.3		x167.0	130.6
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 14	161.4		161.6	152.2
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 14	182.1		181.2	146.5
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	A'g 14	.119		.119	.119
Cotton, middling (8 staple, $ per lb.††	A'g 14	.185		.187	.187
Hides, cow, ht. nat pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	A'g 14	.155		.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi. $ per ton**	A'g 14	18.750		18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	A'g 14	.037		.037	.037
Wheat, No 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu	A'g 14	1.110		1.100	1.065
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	A'g 14	‡‡1.220		‡‡1.225	‡‡1.255

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. °On fewer issues. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¼	72¼	72¼
41 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85½	85½	85½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
25 Am & For P 5s 2030	69¼	68¾	69¼
3 Am G Chem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Am Int 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
7 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107¾	107⅜
6 Am T & T3¼s 61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	81½	81½	81½
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105½
10 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81½	81¾
3 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	58	58	58
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32¼
4 A C Line clt4s52	71	70¾	71
2 A C Line 4's 64	62¾	62¾	62¾
75 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101⅝	101¾
67 B&O 95 st A	28½	28⅜	28½
5 B&O 95 st C	33	32⅞	32⅞
44 B&O2000 st D	28½	28¼	28¼
19 B&O 96 st F	28¼	28¼	28¼
95 B&O cv 60 st	24¾	24½	24⅝
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49	49	49
46 B&O S W 50 st	39½	38¾	39½
3 B&O T C 4s 59	45¾	45	45¾
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102½	102½	102½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101½	101½	101½
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
22 Bos&Me 4½s 70	35⅞	35¼	35¼
2 Bos&Me 4s 80	68	67⅞	68
22 Buf R&P 57 st	36¾	36	36
6 Can So 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
5 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Carco C&O 4s 65	108	108	108
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¾	17	17¾
6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58¼	58	58
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	54½	54½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¾	75¼	75¾
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	66	66	66
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	18	18
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16½	16½
41 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	88¼	88¼
2 C&O 3½s 96D	102½	102½	102½
31 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
8 C&EqFrg 5s 71A	73½	73½	73½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
27 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79¼	79½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88	88	88
6 Chi&E Ill inc 97	27½	27¼	27½
117 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Chi I&L 5s 66	7¾	7¾	7¾
58 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	14¾	14¼	14¼
81 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¼	2¼
3 CM&St P 4½s 89C	40½	40½	40½
50 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38½	38½	38½
8 CM&SP 3½s 89B	35	35	35
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	21	21
11 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	31¼	31	31¼
30 Chi&NW 4½s 37	31	30¾	31
2 Chi¶NWW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1⅝	1¾
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¾	20¾	20¾
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	30	30	30
11 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30	30	30
25 Chi & NW 3½s 87	29½	29½	29½
10 CRI&P24½s 52A	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
39 CRI&P 4s 88	26¾	26¼	26½
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	23½	23½	23½
20 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	22	22	22
69 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14½	14½	14½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	61	61	61
15 Childs Co 5s 43	47	47	47
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
17 CCC&StL 4½s 7	46¼	46	46¼
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¾	64⅞
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60	59⅞	60
1 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22¼	22¼
17 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94
71 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91¼	91¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
6 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
3 Con Rys 4s 54	33½	33½	33½
1 Consol nCoal 5s 60	90	90	90
1 CuboNoRy5½s42rct	28¾	28¾	28¾
44 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	56½	56½
45 D & R G 4s 36	19	18½	19
24 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
2 E Tex'&G cn 5s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Erie 4½s 015	50½	50¼	50½
2 Erie 4s 95	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	98	98¼
3 Gn & Ala cn 5s 45	14	14	14
1 Ga & Nor 6s 34	29½	29½	29½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 7'E	80¾	80¾	80¾
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94½	94¼	94½
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 G Bay & W deb B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
1 Gulf M & O inc 2015	52	52	52
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102	102	102
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	81¼	80¾	81¼
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40¾	40½	40½
40 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅝	43½	43⅝
59 HudMan inc 5s 57	18	17⅞	18
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Il Cen 4s 55	45	44¾	44¾
3 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44½	44½
1 Il Cen Louis 3½s 53	55	55	55
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48¼	48¼
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43½	43⅝
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 Inand Stl 3s 61	103⅜	103	103⅜
65 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19	18⅝	18⅝
7 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18½	18	18
58 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	36¼	36¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	58½	57⅞	57⅞
27 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	50½	50	50
7 K C South 5s 50	69¼	69½	69¼
1 K C South 3s 50	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85	85	85
6 L S & M 3½s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Leh¬C&N 4½s 54A	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	71	71	71
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69	69	69
12 Leh Val Term 5s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¼	50¼	50¼
23 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	30	30	30
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	30
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	28½	28½	28½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79	79	79
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	48½	48½	48½
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88½	88½	88½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
44 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¼	35¼	35
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18½	17¾	18½
36 M-K-T 4½s 78	31¾	31¼	31⅝
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	40¼	40¼
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29¾	29¾	29¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
83 Mo Pac 5s 77 F 31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31	31	31
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30¾	30⅝
18 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3¼	3¼
1 Mon WFa Pub Svc6s65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Mor & Essex 3s 55	39	37¾	37¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	35⅞	36
1 Nat Distil 3½s 49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Nat Distill 3 s 49	100	100	100
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¼	118¼	118¼
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	77	77	77
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
2 NO Tex & M 5s 56C	48	48	48
1 NY&Qns E&P 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼
56 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¼	51¼	51¼
93 NYC 4½s 2013	45⅞	45½	45⅞
38 NYC cn 4s 98	48¾	48¼	48¾
29 NYC cv 3¼s 52	88½	88½	88½
6 NYC & HR 3½s 97	72½	72½	72½
3 NYC&HR3½s 97	67	67	67
23 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47	47	47
2 NYChi & StL 5½s 74A	78	78	78
5 NYChi &StL 4½s 78	63¼	63¼	63¼
9 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108½	108	108
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116½	116½	116½
2 N Y Lack & W 4½s 73	59	59	59
1 NY Lack & W 4s 73	54	54	54
41 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44	43¾	43¾
37 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40¾	40	40¾
11 NYNH&H 4s 47	34½	34½	34½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	34½	34½	34½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32½	32½	32½
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32½	32½
13 Niagara Falls P3½s66	109½	109½	109½
1 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29	29	29
7 Norf Sou 4½s 29	72½	72¾	72½
6 Norf & W 4s 96	125¼	125¼	125¼
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅞	65½	65¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	73	73
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100½	100½	100½
6 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pac G & E 4s 64	113	113	113
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
1 Para Pict 4s 55	99¾	99¾	99⅝
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102½	102⅝
28 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	101	101
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
1 Pen R R gen 5s 68	108⅛	108	108
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	100⅞	101¼
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¾	98¾	96¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	98¾	98¾	96¾
3 Penn RR 4s 48	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Penn RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
2 Penn RR 3¼s 52	86½	86½	86½
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	40½	40¼	40½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	97¾	97½	97½
3 Phi Rea C&I 6s 49	9¾	9½	9½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¾	29¾	29¾
8 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101	101	101
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	101	101
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
3 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108⅛	108	108
15 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	100⅞	101¼
1 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	98¾	98¾	96¾
1 Penn RR 4¼s 84E	98¾	98¾	96¾
3 Penn RR 4s 48	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Penn RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
2 Penn RR 3¼s 52	86½	86½	86½
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	40½	40¼	40½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
6 Port Gen El 4½s '60	83½	82¼	83½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Rad Corp 4½s '97 B	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Rde Jer Cen 4s '51	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Rio Gr June 5s '39	53	53	53
17 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	55	54⅞	55
21 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	21¾	21½	21¾
4 RI Ark & L 1st 4½s '34	14½	14½	14½
38 St L S F 4½s '78	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
11 St LSF 4½s '78 ct st	16	15⅞	16
44 St L S F 4s '50 A	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
40 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	14½	14½	14½
11 St L S W rfg 5s '90	24¼	25¾	25¾
3 St P&KC ShL 4½s '41	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1 St P Un Dep 3¼s '71	103¼	103¼	103¼
74 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9¾	9¾
51 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9	8⅞	9
38 Sea A L 4s '50 st	18¼	18	18
11 Sea All rfg 4s '59	8	8	8
10 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	7½	7⅛	7½
7 Sea-All Fla 6s '38A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Shell Un 2¾s '61	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5 So Bell T& T 3s '79	106	106	106
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
13 So Pac 4½s '68	83¼	83	83¾
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	82¾	82	82¾
45 So Pac 4½s '60	83¾	83	83⅛
20 So Pac rfg 4s '56	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
25 So Pac clt 4s 49	83¼	83	83⅛
566 So Pac 3½s 46	90¾	89¾	90¼
20 So Pac 4¾s Ore 77	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 80	84¼	83¾	84¼
13 South Ry 6½s 56	89	88¾	89
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¾	82¾	82⅝
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91½	91½
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅞	62½	62½
1 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	107	107	107
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	104¾	104⅞
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	65	64¾	65
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77 B	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
154 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17½	16⅝	17⅛
26 Third Ave 4s 60	57¾	57½	57¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Un Pac 2½s 71	96	96	96
25 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	79¾	79	79¾
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	98¾	98	98
1 Un Steel cv 4½s 51	93	93	93
7 Utah T&Trac 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
10 Utah P&T 5s 44	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
84 Wabash 4½s 81	31¾	31	31½
53 Wabash 4s 81	28	27⅝	28
19 Wabash 4s 71	78	78⅛	78
1 Walwrth 6s 58	100	100	100
15 Walwrth 4s 55	84	83⅞	84
3 West Pen P 5s 63E	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 West Cen 4s 48	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43	43
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Westn Md 4s 52	88¼	88½	88½
16 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	33⅜	33	33⅜
105 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	33¾	33¾	33¾
21 Western Un 5s 51	83¾	83½	83½
24 Western Un 5s 60	80¼	80	80
4 Western Un 4¼s 50	83½	83	83
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101	101	101
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	105¾	104¾
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	45¼	45¼	45¼
10 Wis Cen 4s St&D 36	17¼	17¾	17½
3 Youngs S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¼	101¼
6 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72⅞	72¾	72¾
3 Argentine 4½s 48	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Argentine 4½s 71	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Australia 5s 55	67	67	67
3 Australia 5s 57	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Australia 4½s 56	61½	61½	61½
4 Brazil 8s 41	33	33	33
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31½	31½	31½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	31¼	31¼	31¼
9 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Canada 4s 60	106½	106½	106½
5 Canada 3s 67	97¼	97	97¼
6 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
36 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16¾
26 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16½	16¾
20 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16½	16½	16½
20 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	45¾	45¾	45¾
13 Colomb 3s 70	34	34½	34¾
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	18	18	18
1 Cuba 5½s 53	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Panama 3½s 94 A st	64½	64½	64½
11 Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅞	11¾	11¾
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 Poand 4½s

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion. 65c a line for three insertions within seven days: 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as $0 for $1. No experience necessary Free samples Wetmore & Sugden. 749 Monroe. Dept. 44. Rochester. N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

NO FREE OFFERS! No Automatic Printers! Individual Attention to Each Negative. Roll Developed and Eight Sparkling Prints 25c. Immediate Service. Write for Mailing Bags. Universal Photo Service. La Crosse. Wisconsin

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 26c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FARMS WANTED

FARM with small house, near salt water, about 5 acres; not expensive; send photos, particulars. Box 82. Teaneck, N. J.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE to let, 4 rooms and porch, all conveniences; salt water bathing and boating. HELEN C. ROBERTS, Roberts House, Dover Point, Dover, N. H.; refs.; tel. 1696-4.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th—2 large rooms, complete kitchen, frigidaire, gas, electricity free, telephone; top floor, quiet, private house; suitable business women; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 250 COMMONWEALTH AVE—2 and 3-room suites, large living rooms, fireplaces, elevator. Supt. Perkins. COM. 0588.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bed room apartment; furnished; in N. W. section; no children Box 87. 1293 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Residential rooms for discriminating business men and women. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., near Symphony Hall. KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer. Phone Com. 9506

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 46) (93 St.)—Desirable single, homelike, convenient location. Apply evenings or Sundays. ACademy 2-7784.

N. Y. C., 611 WEST 111th (45)—Single or double; beautiful large, cool front; facing Riverside; elevator. CA. 8-6617. $8.00.

N. Y. C.—Desirable front room, private bath; West Side. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large, double room; spacious closet; next to bath; S. E. exposure; unlimited telephone. AD. 7626 after 6:30.

WELLESLEY, MASS., 70 Curve St.—Rooms, 1-2-3 or adjoining; all privileges; furn. or unfurn. Very reasonable. Tel. WEL. 0989.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME comfort, home cooking, heart of Green Mountains. Rolling Acres, Jeffersonville, Vt. Telephone 26-14.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach

WALTHAM, MASS.—For lady desiring good home and meals with fine Protestant family; desirable location near bus lines; ref. exchanged. Waltham 1433-J after 3:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESSES, experienced, full-time, white. Apply in person, BARBERRY CORNER TEA ROOM, 33 Taylor St., Millburn, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

RADIO REPAIRING

E. T. CARBEE
World Radio Service on all makes by expert. 1122 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6043.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3813

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Phone 7345

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Elizabeth M. Kettler
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
5022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
Authorized Service
AUTO-LITE
Generators, Starters and Electrical Equipment
1715 14th Street, N. W. NORTH 9300

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF
ARROW SHIRTS
• ALL SIZES •
FREDERICK'S MEN'S WEAR
1435 H St. N. W. • 791 H St. N. E.

Brownley's
DECATURIZED
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

AUGUSTA

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMOCO American Fuel and Range Oils
MEMBER AHG FUEL ASSOCIATION
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sport Shop
and the Junior Deb Shop
are ready to send you back to school with everything that's new and smart in sport clothes. Drop in and shop around . . . see the many new things for back to school or back to your career.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

MOVIE CAMERAS
• It's thrilling to make your own movies. We have a fine selection of cameras at a satisfying range of prices.
BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Restyling of
FUR COATS
a great accomplishment here!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Dickson's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Care of the Scalp and All Kinds of Permanent Waving
Open Evenings
15 No. Main Street Tel. 3850

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DOVER

Anton Furniture
30 Third St. Tel. 856
Everything in the latest designs. A complete home-furnishing establishment. Antiques. Lowest prices.
EASY TERMS

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
J. P. Keenan & Co.
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
687 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL FURNITURE
BUY a new rug, bedroom or living room set, but also Buy Bonds.
C. A. HOITT
Valley and Wilson Streets

We have it! . . .
at a low ceiling price, too
From our big selections and wide variety of styles, you'll find what you want at the price you want to pay in N. H. largest store.
LEAVITT'S

The Best Milk For All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
The Best in Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
Bring it in and we will gladly give you an estimate.
Your Dependable Jeweler
926 ELM STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

VEGETABLES
As Fresh as if they came from a Victory Garden of your own.
Phone 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglas Street

JENNEY
A B C . . . Bring in your gas tickets but be sure to keep that car in good running order by letting us give it a proper greasing and oiling.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

Furs of Distinction
AUGUST FUR SALE
If you want to save money on quality Furs see us before you buy.
McLANE & TAYLOR
124 Willow Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT (Continued)

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford makes for all of cars Herby's INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

This Year—More Than Ever
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
for
Back-to-School Fashions

NEWPORT NEWS

Save In The
AUGUST FUR EVENT
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1900

NORFOLK (Continued)

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

ANGEL'S
August Sale of Fine Furs
912 Quarrier Street Phone 34-811

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
Esso
Phone 9133

EDITH'S
161 Walnut St. Phone 4631
Where you find style and economy
See our new fall corduroys in two-piece with separate jackets and skirts.
Also Suits—Hats.—Hosiery—Underwear

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4211 410-416 Bank Street

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

OTTAWA (Continued)

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

TORONTO

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference Imperial Bank

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

PICK UP TODAY
DELIVER TOMORROW
In our damp wash service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING." with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' DRESSES Plain 1 Piece $1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
+DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, MILL HILL, N. W. 7.—Comfortably furnished house, 3 bedrooms. Telephone. Every convenience. Box W-1654, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor.
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square. Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 25, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, etc.
We are always at your service
26, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

• HATS •
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
69, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICTAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES:- CUSTOM 4245 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E. Wanstead

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

R. W. SMALE

Builder and Decorator
13, Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 8704

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing Outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN } DUBLIN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD.

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
48, Highfield Road, Rathgar
24, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road } Dublin
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"The owner insisted on having a bowling alley in his office."

A Verse for Today . . .

He that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness.—ROM. 12:8

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Arithmetic and Algebra?

Arithmetic has been defined as the art of computation by the use of positive real numbers. Algebra, on the other hand, is a branch of mathematics which reasons about quantity through the use of letters and generalized symbols—generalized arithmetic.

The name algebra is from the Arabic Al-jabr, which means "binding together." Such a name is aptly descriptive, for perhaps the most fundamental difference between the two branches of mathematics is that arithmetic deals with individual operations on particular numbers, while algebra "binds together" such particular cases into operations on numbers in general.

To illustrate, in arithmetic we might have such a problem as: if there are 36 acres in one farm and 9 acres in another, the first farm is how many times as large as the second? The answer would be: 4 times as large. This problem stands alone, a single problem with a single correct answer. In algebra, however, we might find the expression x over y equals z, or x divided by y equals z. By substituting 36 for x and 9 for y, we could solve the arithmetic problem given above. But in the algebraic expression, any value might be assigned to x and y, or to y and z, or to x and z, so x over y equals z in reality stand for a virtually limitless number of problems, all of them capable of solution when two of the three values are given.

ALGEBRAIC SOLUTION OF PROBLEM
Let X = number of hours for trip

Then $\frac{1}{3}X \cdot \frac{9}{4} + \frac{2}{3}X \cdot 57 = 465$

$\frac{9X}{12} + 38X = 465$

$9X + 456X = 5580$

$465X = 5580$

$X = 12$ hours

Check.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 12, times $4\frac{1}{4} = 9$ mi.

$\frac{2}{3}$ of 12, times $57 = \frac{456}{465}$ mi.

Assuming that soldiers hike at an average speed of 2¼ miles per hour, and that in trucks they are transported at 57 miles per hour, how long will it take a company of soldiers to cover 465 miles if they walk ⅓ of the time and ride ⅔ of the time?

By the use of algebra the horizon of arithmetic is further widened by the use of negative numbers. While arithmetic is generally limited to "computation by the use of positive real numbers, algebra includes another and equally vast field of computations involving numbers whose values are less than zero as well as those with values greater than zero.

Algebra is not a brand new science. A treatise on algebra (in which the now-famous "x" to represent the unknown quantity was designated by "a heap") copied by an ancient Egyptian scribe about 1700 B. C. may be found in the British Museum in London. It was not, however, until the Middle Ages that the subject began to receive active attention of scholars.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Different Type

"What was your last job?"
"Diamond cutter."
"In the jewelry business, huh?"
"No, I trimmed the lawn at the ball park."—Grit.

Dept. of Understatement

Booked on suspicion of assault with intent to do bodily harm was James Fleming, 22, Flynn's former butler and now his personal secretary. Fleming, six feet two inches tall but weighing only 15 pounds, described himself as "hardly the pugilistic type."—San Francisco Chronicle, spotted by The New Yorker.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gerbrandy, Dr. P. S. (kĕr-brŏn′-dē) — Premier of the Dutch Government-in-Exile.

Saladrigas, Carlos (kär′-lōs sä′-lä-thrē′-gäs)—Prime Minister of Cuba.

Salas, Dr. Mariano Picón (mä-ryä′-nō pē-kôn′ sä′-läs) —Head of the Press Department of Venezuela.

Tani, Masayuki (mă-sä′-yŭ-kĭ tä′-nī) — President of the Japanese Government Information Bureau.

von Falkenhausen, Gen. Baron Alexander (fŏn fäl′-kĕn-hou′-zĕn)—German military commander of Belgium and northern France.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Armavir (är′-mȧ-vēr′)—City of the north Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Baikal (bī-käl′) — Lake and mountain range of eastern Siberia.

Guadalcanal—Var. of Guadalcanar — (gwä′-thäl-kä-näl′) —Island of the Solomon group in the Southwest Pacific.

Kuban (kōō-bän′-y′)—River of the north Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Novorossiisk (nō′-vō-rō-sēsk′) — Seaport city of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Oskol (ŏs-kôl′) — River of the central Black Earth area, Soviet Russia.

Taboga (tä-bō′-gä)—Island off the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, site of a new United States naval base.

Yeisk—Var. of Eisk or Eysk —(yāsk)—Seaport on the Sea of Azov, Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Kēy: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

The world goes up and the world goes down
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown
Can never come over again.

CHARLES KINGSLEY

Wide World

George P. Powers, Chicago gas station attendant, places signs so that servicemen can conveniently indicate their destination to passing motorists who may give them a lift. Here, Powers removes Detroit sign as John Hammond and Fred Hawkins and Sergeant Lawrence Diamond await cars going their way.

A Few Facts

Mexico City, including its suburbs, now has a population of 1,600,000.

* * *

The greatest known depth in the Atlantic Ocean is 30,246 feet, at a point north of Puerto Rico.

* * *

Jamaica is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies.

Some Daily Good

[Chicago Tribune]

Chicago

A white-haired white collar girl walked along Randolph Street Sunday after church, the words of the hymn running through her head: "Some daily good to do."

Some daily good to do. What could she do . . . what good thing? Ambling aimlessly along the sidewalk was a young gob. Not more than 19 or 20, she decided. "Have you had your dinner?" she asked. Nope. "Like to have dinner with me?" He sure would. A bit farther along Randolph they found another young sailor. Would he care to join them? Aye! aye!

So the trio of new made friends went to a loop restaurant where the order was a "Steak thick enough for two hungry men." And it *was* thick. Then the problem arose: Who should carve? Well, one was a "family man" — he'd been married three weeks. He carved; and the steak was finally polished off. Dinner took from noon to 3:30! Letters are now interchanged between the boys' parents and the white collar girl, who heartily recommends this answer to the question: "Some daily good to do . . . but what?"

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: The man who toots his own horn soon has everybody dodging when he approaches.

Detroit News: What's the etiquet for the defeated tank commander, laying down his arms? Does he hand over the Stillson wrench, or break it across his knee?

NEWS ITEM—LINCOLN, MASS.—RESIDENT IS INSTALLING NEW TYPE OF HEATING—NO RADIATORS—ALL HEATING PIPES RUN UNDER THE FLOOR.

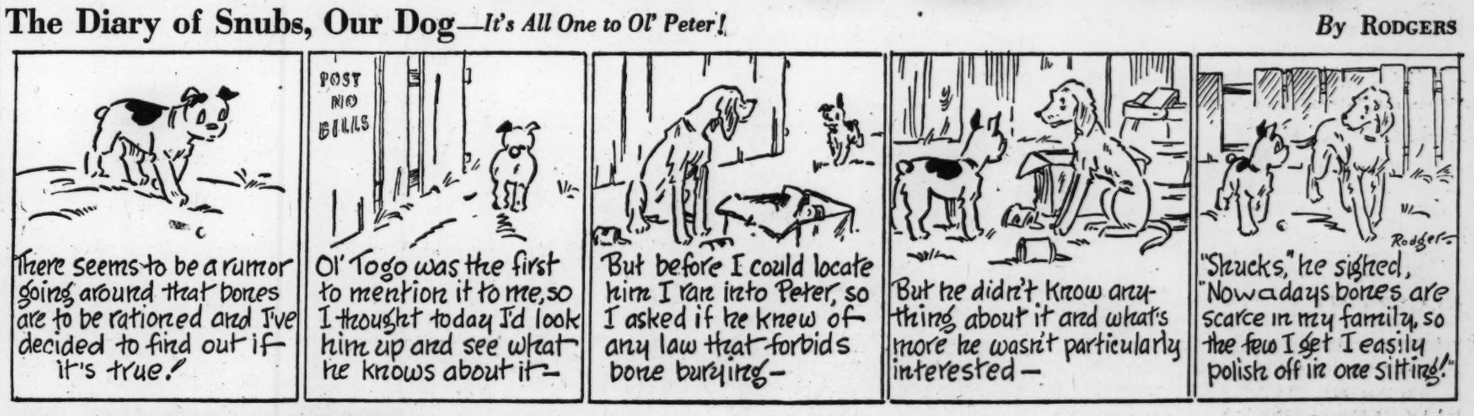
OH, ROGER, THE GAS STOVE WON'T WORK, —PLEASE TURN UP THE FURNACE — I'LL HAVE TO SCRAMBLE YOUR EGGS ON THE DINING ROOM FLOOR
DADDY, IT'S TOO BAD YOU'RE SO TALL — IT'S NICE AND WARM DOWN HERE
BOY! I'VE ALWAYS DREAMT OF STEPPING ON A WARM BATHROOM FLOOR
IT'S SO COLD AND DRAFTY AROUND THE FLOOR AT OUR HOUSE!
COME OVER AND SEE ME SOMETIME— WE'VE GOT HEATING PIPES UNDER THE FLOOR AT OURS.
WINTER ST.
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Other Two Quarts Tasted Good*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's All One to Ol' Peter!*

By RODGERS


There seems to be a rumor going around that bones are to be rationed and I've decided to find out if it's true!
POST NO BILLS
Ol' Togo was the first to mention it to me, so I thought today I'd look him up and see what he knows about it—
But before I could locate him I ran into Peter, so I asked if he knew of any law that forbids bone burying—
But he didn't know anything about it and what's more he wasn't particularly interested—
"Shucks," he sighed, "Nowadays bones are scarce in my family, so the few I get I easily polish off in one sitting!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sound Sleeper*

By THE HAGERS

I went on watch at ten o'clock. At twelve the boat began to rock.
My instrument picked up a hum That sounded like a big bass drum.
A noise like that could only mean At full speed raced a submarine.
ZUG-ZUG ZZ-ZOOM Z-ZOOM
And then the noise I traced, up fore; 'Twas Ted. And how that duck can snore!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For Still Better Bargaining

No less a friend of labor than William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, now raises his voice for more organization among employer and management groups in the United States, holding that these would do much to promote an equality of bargaining power between the workers and those who hire them. Mr. Davis makes the statement in connection with a 1,000-page survey of labor conditions in sixteen major industries and published by the Twentieth Century Fund under the title, "How Collective Bargaining Works." He was chairman of a special Labor Committee of the Fund which helped outline the survey.

Heretofore the tendency in Government circles has been to frown upon employer organizations, which publicly in the past were feared as agencies for destruction of or reprisal against labor unions and plotters against consumer pocketbooks. If managements may now organize with the approval of the National War Labor Board, wage agreements and labor conditions are likely to be more mutually satisfactory.

This will be especially true if industry-wide bargaining is established. Not with a view, necessarily, to leveling all regional wage rates, but, as Mr. Davis suggests, making for greater stability throughout an industry, more responsible unions, and a fairer competitive basis for management, so far as wage costs are concerned. But first, doubtless, must come a greater measure of union responsibility.

Seating representatives of organized workers and organized employers at the same table will not guarantee satisfactory results if one side can continue to violate laws and agreements which the other side is compelled to observe. Union labor—which, despite its growth during the Roosevelt Administrations from three million to eleven million members, still includes only a little more than one-fourth of America's workers—has lost much public support because a minority has violated the non-strike pledge and because certain union officials resort to methods of gaining their ends which would invite prosecution under anti-racketeering or anti-trust laws did not court decisions exempt them. Now another large group threatens to break its pledge to President Roosevelt to forgo double pay for Saturday or Sunday work, unless either constituted a seventh day of labor. From all this, the public, as well as employers, deserve protection.

Few today need convincing of the fairness and efficacy of honest collective bargaining or that this method of dealing between employer and employee has come to stay. It may be a long time before the Nation is entirely unionized, but within the limits of present union-management relations certainly any effort to promote an equality of bargaining power is laudable. The Twentieth Century Fund's survey should prove to be a helpful guide in arriving at better methods.

American Planes

News from London that United States air forces are participating increasingly in the warfare over Europe will cause Americans to wait with interest for reports on the performance of their fighters and bombers in that theater.

The report that General Arnold has just made—a report commendably detailed—supplies answers to many charges that U. S. aircraft have been inferior in combat. American fliers shot down 190 enemy planes while losing 104 of their own.

However, General Arnold's report dealt principally with Pacific actions, because that is where American experience has been concentrated to date.

As European reports come in, it will be well to remember that there are many varied types of planes. There are high-altitude bombers, low-altitude bombers; fighters designed for the heights, and fighters designed for ground support. Blanket criticism is seldom accurate in such circumstances.

Moreover, obsolescence is rapid. The P-40 that so largely fought the Japanese Zero is already superseded by the superior P-47. So, if reports from the new fronts are not at first encouraging, the careful observer will refrain from expressing disappointment. The war, it should be remembered, is being waged in American research laboratories, too, where men, drawing partly on the valuable lessons the British are furnishing them, constantly seek the ideas that will give effectiveness, protection, and other desirable qualities. Past experience gives us a right to await fruition of their work with hopeful expectancy.

Gasoline for Gamblers?

The methods adopted by Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts' State OPA Director, in checking up on misusers of precious gasoline are respectfully recommended to similar officials in other sections of the gas-rationed Eastern Seaboard.

In a five-day survey at Rockingham Park racetrack in New Hampshire, 33 miles north of Boston, Director Parkman's men found that 276 Massachusetts motorists—many of them State, county, and city officials—were taking advantage of extra-ration books to frequent the betting shed. Some of them apparently drove 150 to 200 miles a day for this purpose, using gasoline, Mr. Parkman points out, "that may have come to them through a sea infested by Nazi submarines."

Men have given their lives to bring necessary fuel to North Atlantic ports for the vital uses of industry and the war effort. To obtain this precious fuel under false pretenses and to devote it to afternoons of racetrack gambling is slackerism—home-front failure to support the war effort. Director Parkman will be doing no less than his full duty if he revokes supplementary ration books and prosecutes the holders where the law has been violated.

Photographs of parking areas at racetracks seem to prove that opportunities exist for investigations by officials of other States whose citizens patronize gambling enterprises in New Jersey, New York, Maryland, and elsewhere.

Why Christian Soldiers March

"And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?"

A revolting picture this, but as descriptive of the present attempt of the anti-Christ to usurp the place of the Master, as it was of the bestial encroachment in the anarchic world described by the author Y. B. Yeats two decades ago.

The report on Nazi religious persecutions in Europe, just released by the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London, leaves no doubt of the authenticity of the German plan to replace the Christ with the Führer, the Bible with "Mein Kampf," the Cross with the sword and swastika, and the Sermon on the Mount with the edict of rule or ruin.

The Nazi war on religion, the attempt to overthrow the Nazarene's love-inspiring doctrines through the forceful application of hatred-breeding Nazi dogmas, began long before the armed conflict started in 1939. Five years previously in Germany itself, pastors were being imprisoned, and subsequently churches and theological schools were closed, religious rights increasingly curbed, sale of Bibles restricted, and 99 per cent of all religious publications banned.

As the Nazis overran other countries, the attempts to wipe out Christianity, and, in fact, all religions, increased. The London Committee report states that in Poland about 800 priests were executed, murdered without trial, or tortured to death, and that about 3,000 are now in concentration camps. Also from Greece, Crete, occupied France, Belgium, Czecholsovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, and elsewhere, have come substantiated tales of persecutions, tortures, church destruction, and other attempts to force men to choose between "Jesus Christ or the Führer."

Thus the beast—not man, but the anti-Christ—slouches on. But as it slouches, Christian soldiers march. Today it is reported that the Christian Church is leading the spiritual revolt in Europe against the cruelty and moral corruption of the Nazi rule, and that persecution is strengthening Christianity rather than weakening it. History shows it ever has been thus.

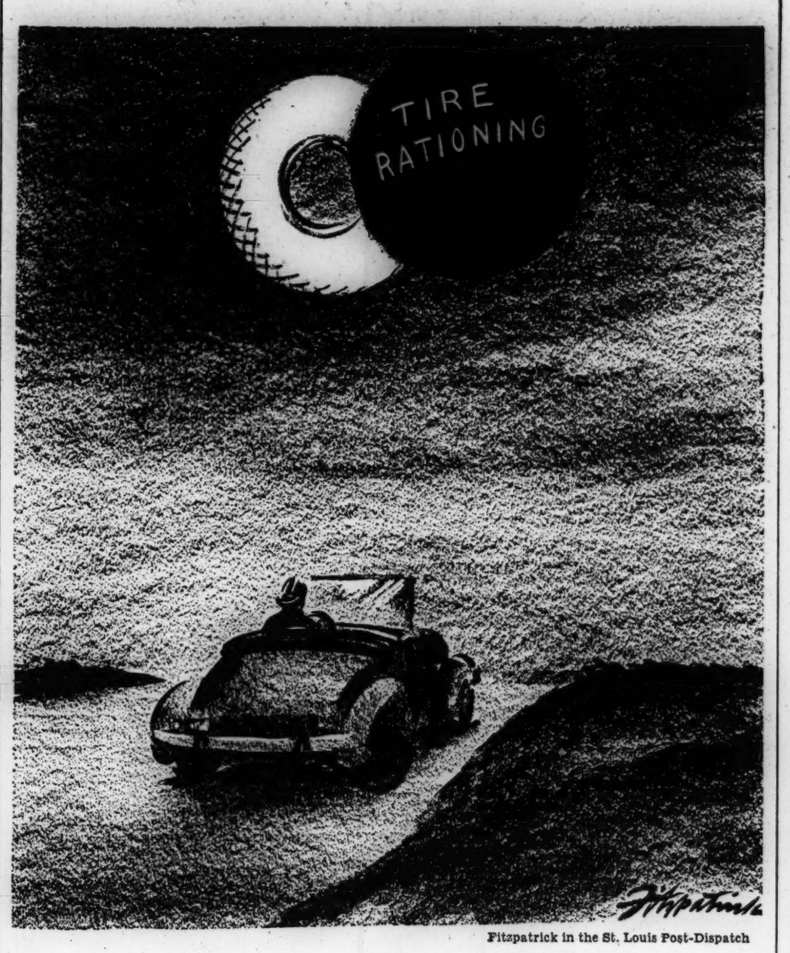
The radio and press keep saying that there is no news from the Solomon Islands except that the Marines have landed. Well, if the Marines have landed, what other news do we want?

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard asks the housewife to feed the family stew and hash, instead of steak. But Mr. Wickard, she's been doing that for generations!

Someone just found that gunpowder can be made from oranges. Let's hope Florida and California call a truce.

At a benefit auction in Wales to help the Red Cross, a lemon sold for $132. That sounds like real lemon-aid.

Be Ready for a Total Eclipse



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Sing Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!

She was my grandmother, and I can see and hear her now, a small woman in a shiny black dress, her face flushed with the echo of the excitement which had thrilled and inspired her generation, a small woman singing in a big, proudly eminent voice "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Marching Through Georgia," and

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored.

War songs are written by the people. No great national hymn, no great war song was ever written by a great poet. A great national war song like "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is a social assertion, an expression of communal faith, will, and emotion. It is a spontaneous generation, a triumph of popular feeling.

* * *

The tune of the Civil War hymn came from that rich wellhead of fine melody, Negro folksong. A man named Thane Miller of Cincinnati heard the tune in a Negro church in Charleston, S. C., sung to the words, "Say, brothers will you meet us?" Once he had heard the Negro congregation of that Presbyterian Church sing that stirring tune, Mr. Miller couldn't forget it. He sang it on the train which carried him north to a Y. M. C. A. convention in Albany, N. Y. He sang it to that convention, and the assembled delegates sang it together till the convention hall rafters echoed to the tread of its marching rhythm. Men from that convention carried that tune to the four corners of the country.

In one corner it was to spark into fire.

* * *

Came the news of John Brown's raid, capture, trial, and execution. Boston, the seat of the anti-slavery movement, was deeply stirred. Out of its emotion it made a song. To the tune of the Negro hymn a Boston man fitted the words of the first stanza of the John Brown song. The Boston Light Infantry sang it. Its stern, Hebrew-prophet-like words fitted their mood. Its Covenanter swing was good to march to. The Twelfth Massachusetts marched through the Boston streets singing it. They carried it to New York, to Washington, and to the front.

Returning from a review of troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, Julia Ward Howe's carriage was caught in a traffic jam of marching troops. While they waited for the road to clear, she and her companions sang the war songs, among them the John Brown song. The tune haunted Mrs. Howe as it had haunted Thane Miller and the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention, the men of Boston, and all who had heard it. That night in Washington she went to bed in her room in Willard's Hotel with the majestic rhythm of that tune hammering in her head. At gray dawn she awoke with the words of the new hymn in her head. Getting out of bed, she seized pen and paper and wrote them down. Thus there came into being a second set of war words for the tune from Negro folksong.

* * *

Published in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, 1862, the poem leapt from static columns of type to mobile columns of soldiers. Sung to the tune of the John Brown song, the hymn became the song of the hour. Soldiers sang it on the march, around campfires, in prison, in battle. Civilians sang it at public meetings. Children sang it at their play in the streets. My grandmother in the shiny black dress sang it, thinking of her fiancé at the front. It became a battle-cry.

That was a singing war.

As I remember Grandma's singing of it, the words today take on a new meaning, an extension of the meaning they had for her and her generation:

As he died to make men holy, let us die
to make men free!
Our God is marching on.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Kaiser Gets the Runaround

Three weeks ago a "can-do" man appeared on the public scene with a proposal that challenged the Nation's imagination. For this nation was built on the can-do and not the can't formula. . . . The particular man to whom we now refer is Henry Kaiser. In substance what Mr. Kaiser had to say was this:

We are in an air war. You can't service a war that is running on a 300- to 400-mile-an-hour speed in the air with just freight trains on the ground and ships plowing the water. I'm building water-borne ships. I want to build cargo airships. I can. And I can do it with materials and experts and labor I will assemble, and without detracting from the war production schedule already set up. Give me a chance.

Now if this man hadn't the record he has for doing the thing that can't be done, we would all be entitled to call him a dreamer or a braggart. But his record answers that.

So Mr. Kaiser went to Washington. His plan was received with real enthusiasm from the public and apparent enthusiasm in high official quarters. He had inspired a nation grown confused, not to say disheartened, by the negative and defensive way in which our war was going.

But suddenly something happened, and it develops that it is the same old bureaucratic runaround. One day it looked as if he had the go sign. Twenty-four hours later he had some documents that give him no more headway than would be given any inexperienced and untried salesman with an idea and a briefcase making his first trip to the capital and being told to come back later.

That's where the Kaiser situation stands now. That is what has become of the proposal which so dramatically stimulated the country's hope that, after all, we haven't lost the can-do touch.—*New York World-Telegram.*

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Were We Unified and Prepared?

I make the same plea precisely to the Americans of German birth or descent that I always have made and always shall make to all Americans—I oppose all kinds of hyphenated Americanism. I ask my fellow-Americans who are partly or wholly of German blood to show the foreign foes of America who, from abroad, instigate and guide our traitors at home that the immense majority of Americans of German descent, whether naturalized or native-born, are loyal Americans. . . .

Americanism is a matter of spirit, not of birthplace or descent. Among the best Americans I have ever known, among the men closest to me in social and political life, are, and have been men born in, or men whose fathers were born in, Germany, Ireland, the Scandinavian kingdoms, and other European countries. They stand on an exact level with the other Americans whose ancestors were here in colonial times. We are all part of the same people.

We all stand together for our common Flag and our common country. We must so prepare that this country will be a good place in which the children's children of all of us shall live; and to do this we must so prepare that we can repel all foreign foes and preserve the inestimable right of settling for ourselves the fate of this mighty democratic Republic. But the essence of this policy of full preparedness, which remember is not only military but at least as much industrial and social, is that it is purely defensive and is the best possible assurance of peace. No nation will ever attack a unified and prepared America.—From a speech by THEODORE ROOSEVELT at Detroit, Mich., May 19, 1916.

The Wide Horizon

Seditionists or Dissenters?

By R. H. Markham

America already has a Second Front. It is the offensive which the United States Government is carrying on against disloyalty within the country. For example, twenty-eight persons were recently indicted for conspiracy against the Army, and they represent only a small proportion of the Americans against whom action is being taken.

Arresting Americans is one of the most disagreeable aspects of this war, because respect for individual freedom is one of the most fundamental of American traits. And the most vital element in individual freedom has been freedom of opinion. Yet every day, almost, Americans are being arrested for expressing their opinions.

Is that necessary and is it compatible with democracy?

* * *

Before attempting to answer, let us recall that even in normal times complete freedom does not exist in America. One can by no means say or write anything that he might be inclined to. Libel laws rigidly prevent that. He can't drive his car as fast as he might want to, nor treat his dog as he might be moved to. In this present war crisis it is imperative that some freedoms be restricted, in order that a larger, more permanent freedom may prevail.

However, it is not easy in each individual case to apply that maxim. For example, should an American be penalized for uttering a truth, merely because Hitler also has uttered it? Should an American be prevented from decrying our defects, when the stressing of defects would give Goebbels material for propaganda? When certain Jews misbehave, should an American be prevented from protesting against Jews? Should an American Negro be prevented from shouting about his grievances?

The answer to all these questions in this crisis, when the future of all liberty is at stake, simply is: Would liberty to do such things hinder the defense of world liberty, or, more specifically, of the United States, which is the last bulwark of world liberty? There is no other criterion above that.

How does that test affect the cases before the courts at the prseent time? The persons indicted for sedition and others suspected of disloyalty are moved by such motives as selfish ambitions, supreme devotion to foreign countries, preference for another social order, and religious convictions.

* * *

Now, it is undeniable that dissenters and protestants are a chief glory of the western world and also are the chief creators of freedom. So, in suppressing dissidence, in the name of a larger freedom, may we not be suppressing freedom itself at its very source?

With that vital question in mind, let us examine some of the persons now charged with or suspected of disloyalty. Among them we find Hans Diebel, Herman Schwinn, and George S. Viereck, all of whom are native Germans. They are accused of having been actively engaged in promoting Naziism in the United States. They are considered out-and-out agents of Adolf Hitler. If the charges are proved, these German-born residents of America may be considered in the same category, morally, as the eight saboteurs, six of whom were executed and two imprisoned after trial by a special military commission. They may be placed in the same moral classification as Max Stephan, condemned to death for aiding an active Nazi soldier.

And there are thousands of such people in America, who cherish a dominant loyalty to foreign countries. Hundreds have been arrested; it is expected that hundreds more will be. Many of these residents with foreign loyalties are citizens; some are aliens. Many are of German origin, some of Irish, others of Slav, Italian, and Hungarian descent. Newspapers are still published in the United States that are far more concerned with Ireland than with the whole cause of the United Nations, including America. Others show a dominant interest in Italy, the Ukraine, Hungary, Slovakia.

* * *

However, most of the twenty-eight persons recently indicted for conspiracy are not in that category. Most are native Americans. A majority of them are rather able people, with more ability, initiative and energy than the average American. Some are often referred to as "crackpots," but that doesn't mean anything. It's just a name. Half the founders of useful new movements in the world have been called "crackpots."

Most of the people now under indictment are fanatical, dynamic individuals of very narrow views. Most are bold, aggressive, rather brave, and often vehement. Some are religious and use religion extensively in their agitations. They call themselves "plain people" and are opposed to the "intelligentsia," especially to "modernism" and "liberalism" which they are inclined to consider immoral. Many direct their appeal predominantly to "country folks." These boast of old-fashioned ways and like to use the expression "horse-and-buggy" days. Not a few have been preachers. Many are Protestants of the most authentic sort. Many, also, Republicans. Most lay great stress on Americanism. As a rule, they call themselves nationalists.

Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

Three of a Kind

One of the most publicized of those who have been indicted is Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago. She has the force and fury of a Carry Nation and uses methods of somewhat similar ostentation. Mrs. Dilling proclaims that she is abstemious and in almost every utterance stresses her lack of money. She is a more forceful writer than most modern journalists and a very agile orator. She seeks publicity, is good at propaganda stunts, and maintains very informal relations with her followers.

Concerning the indictment against her, she writes, it "smacks more of a Russian purge than of an American inquiry or procedure."

"I stand virtually alone," she continues, "the target of New Deal and Red enemies armed with billions of dollars and unlimited press and legal powers, bent on railroading me to prison on false conspiracy charges.

"If I can be crushed and jailed for upholding national defense and our American republican form of government . . . then dictatorship is complete, democracy is dead . . . and *your* rights are crushed. I am guilty only of pro-Americanism. My fight is . . . for the cause of American George Washingtonian principles. Help, help, help now."

* * *

What is this George Washingtonianism which Mrs. Dilling proclaims so forcefully? It consists almost exclusively of hate—hatred against Russia, hatred of Reds, hatred of Jews, hatred of England, hatred of President Roosevelt. And it is a furious, mystical, terrifying hatred as of witch hunters, of Moslems attacking Christians, as of the Inquisition burning heretics. It ignores all objectivity, disregards verisimilitude, scorns fairness. Mrs. Dilling has done much smearing herself, but now cries to all who will listen that she has been smeared.

"The Red Network" and "The Octopus," titles of her books, typify her method of work. Jews are, for her, parts of a world octopus. She asserts every act on the world stage is caused by this octopus. Every person she dislikes is pictured as belonging to a vast Red network, mysterious and diabolical. There in that web, as malignant spiders, are placed churches, preachers, Government officials, reformers. It is as though a forceful, tireless, sharp-tongued woman were moving ominously about in the terrible atmosphere of an *auto-da-fé* in Spain, crying, in hoarse whispers, of this person and that person, "Heretic," "Heretic," "Heretic."

More than 300,000 people have been executed as witches in such an atmosphere. Under such influences people lose their balance. Such an activity in America at such a moment as this is very destructive. When such a person shrieks freedom, it is an abuse of freedom, such a defense of Americanism is an attack against Americanism, such an appeal to Christianity in the name of hatred and terror is a sacrilege.

Mrs. Dilling is not an isolated figure. She is supported by very influential newspapers, applauded by American Nazis, aided by preachers, and by fanatical followers.

Now a jury will have to decide whether or not in her furious opposition to the war effort she is a seditionist or useful dissenter.

Tomorrow—"The Spell of Anti-Semitism"

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